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(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 9/00 (74) Agent: BENZ, Juergen; Kanzlei Heumann, Benz, Spezialstrasse 63, 64287 Darmstadt (DE).

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(71) Applicant and

(72) Inventor: KLEESIEK, Knut [DE/DE]; Goethestrasse 14, 32545 Bad Oeynhausen (DE).

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(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): BRINKMANN, Thomas [DE/DE]; Estelistrasse 9, 33739 Bielefeld (DE). GOETTING, Christian [DE/DE]; Bahnhofstrasse 84, 32584 Loehne (DE). KUHN, Joachim [DE/DE]; Am Heischberg 19, 66822 Lebach (DE).



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(54) Title: XYLOSYLTRANSFERASE AND ISOFORMS THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the isolation, purification and characterization of the enzyme xylosyltransferase (defined as "XT"). The invention describes for the first time that XT occurs in at least two isoforms ("XT-I", "XT-II"). The invention relates furthermore to the recombinant cloning and expression of human and rat XT-I and XT-II and discloses their DNA and protein sequences. The enzymes according to the invention can be used as therapeutic agents and as diagnostic markers, e.g. for the determination of enhanced proteoglycan biosynthesis, and as biochemical markers for determination of several pathological processes such as systemic sclerosis.

Xylosyltransferase and Isoforms thereof

The invention relates to the isolation, purification and characterization of the enzyme xylosyltransferase (defined as "XT"). The invention describes for the first time that XT occurs 5 in at least two isoforms ("XT-I", "XT-II"). The invention relates furthermore to the recombinant cloning and expression of human and rat XT-I and XT-II and discloses their DNA and protein sequences. The enzymes according to the invention can be used as therapeutic agents and as diagnostic markers, e.g. for the determination of enhanced proteoglycan biosynthesis, and as biochemical markers for determination of several pathological processes such as systemic 10 sclerosis.

Background of the Invention

Proteoglycans are polyanionic molecules widely expressed in animal cells and virtually every tissue. These abundant molecules are present in the extracellular matrix and on the cell surface 15 and serve a wide range of functions. They are increasingly implicated as important regulators in many biological processes, such as extracellular matrix deposition, cell membrane signal transfer, morphogenesis, cell migration, normal and tumor cell growth and viral infection (Ruoslahti, 1989, *J. Biol. Chem.* **264**, 13369-1372; Herold *et al.*, 1994, *J. Gen. Virol.* **75**, 1211-1222). Proteoglycans mediate diverse cellular processes through interaction with a variety of 20 protein ligands. In most of these bindings electrostatic interactions with the glycosaminoglycan chains attached to the core protein are involved (Kjellen & Lindahl, 1991, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **60**, 443-475). Thus, the biological activity of proteoglycans is intimately related to the glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis.

25 The sulfated glycosaminoglycans chondroitin sulfate, heparan sulfate, heparin and dermatan sulfate are bound to the proteoglycan core protein by a xylose-galactose-galactose binding region (Kjellen & Lindahl, 1991, *l.c.*). UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β -D-

various species (*Hoffmann et al., 1984, Connect. Tissue. Res. 12, 151-164*), and it was shown that the enzyme is secreted from the endoplasmatic reticulum into the extracellular space together with chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans (*Kähnert et al., 1991, Eur. J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 29, 624-625*; *Götting et al., 1999, J. Invest. Dermatol. 112, 919-924*). However, the processes resulting in the release of XT from the endoplasmatic reticulum or the Golgi compartments and the role of XT in the extracellular matrix are not yet known.

As XT is the initial step enzyme in the biosynthesis of the glycosaminoglycan linkage region and as it is secreted into the extracellular matrix to a great extent, XT activity was proposed to be a diagnostic marker for the determination of an enhanced proteoglycan biosynthesis and of tissue destruction (*Weilke et al., 1997, Clin. Chem. 43, 45-51*). XT activities in the synovial fluid were found to be significantly increased in chronic inflammatory joint diseases (*Kleesiek et al., 1987, J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 25, 473-481*). Recent studies have shown that serum XT activity is a biochemical marker for the determination of fibrotic activity in systemic sclerosis (*Götting et al., 1999, l.c.; Götting et al., 2000, Acta Derm. Venereol. 80, 60-61.*).

Up to now there was no success to isolate or characterize xylosyltransferase (XT), however some methods were described to measure and determine the activity of said enzyme from blood or body fluid samples of patients showing pathological effects such as scleroderma or chronic joint diseases (*Stoolmiller, 1972, J. Biol. Chem. 247, 3525-3532*). The samples were incubated with UDP-[¹⁴C]xylose and an appropriate acceptor. The incorporated radioactivity indicated the amount of XT activity. Acceptors used so far are proteoglycans, silk fibroin (*Campbell et al., 1984, Anal. Biochem. 137, 505-516*) and several peptides (*Bourdon et al., 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84, 3194-3198*). However, the all activity tests used herein did not allow precise determination of the lower XT activity in serum. A more specific acceptor protein is recombinant bikunin, the inhibitory component of human inter- α -trypsin inhibitor. Bikunin carries a single chondroitin, which is essential for the structure of the inhibitor. The chondroitin sulfate attachment site in the N-terminal region contains all elements responsible for recognition by XT. The complete recognition sequence is composed of the amino acids a-a-a-a-G-S-G-a-b-a, with a = E or D and b = G, E or D. This sequence was confirmed by determination of the Michaelis-Menten (K_m) constants for *in vitro* xylosylation of different synthetic proteins and peptides using an enriched XT preparation from conditioned cell culture

supernatant of human chondrocytes. The constant was determined to be 22 µM, which was decreased 9-fold in comparison to deglycosylated core protein from bovine cartilage (188 µM) (Brinkmann et al., 1997, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 11171-11175). With recombinant bikunin as acceptor, a sensitive assay was developed that allows precise determination of XT activity in 5 human serum and other body fluids (see: Weilke et al., 1997, *l.c.*). Using this assay an increased xylosyltransferase activity was determined in blood of patients with sclerotic processes of scleroderma, closely related to an elevated proteoglycan biosynthesis (Götting et al., 1999, *l.c.*).

The biosynthesis of glycosaminoglycans requires the coordinated action of a large number of 10 glycosyltransferases. Isolation and cloning of these glycosyltransferases has been targeted for a long time, since the majority of these enzymes are only present in minute amounts. The structure and sequence of the glycosyltransferases involved in biosynthesis of the common glycosaminoglycan-protein linkage region has long remained unknown. Recent cDNA cloning of galactosyltransferase I (Okajima et al., 1999, *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 22915-22918) and 15 glucuronyltransferase I (Kitagawa et al., 1998, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273, 6615-6618) identified 2 of the at least 4 enzymes involved in synthesis of the GlcA β 1-3Gal β 1-3Gal β 1-4Xyl β 1-O-Ser structure.

Isolation, purification and characterization of XT involved in biosynthesis of the common 20 carbohydrate-protein linkage structure has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining a sufficient amount of the source material. Since, as above mentioned, XT can be used as an additional biochemical marker for the determination of sclerotic activity in systemic sclerosis and some inflammatory disorders, it is a real need for an isolated, highly purified XT which can be produced by recombinant methods, which is necessary for diagnostic and therapeutic 25 purposes. Moreover, the knowledge of the cDNA sequence of XT allows to use it on gene level such as in gene diagnostic or gene therapy.

Definitions

- Above and below the term "XT" means xylosyltransferase (UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan 30 core protein β -D-xylosyltransferase (EC 2.4.2.26) deriving from any origin and includes all possible isoforms, if not otherwise pointed out. The term "hXT" has the meaning of human XT; the term "rXT" of rat XT. The terms "XT-I", "XT-II", "hXT-I", "hXT-II", "rXT-I2,

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"rXT-II" mean the specific isoforms 1 and 2 of XT according to the invention, wherein h and r have the indicated meanings.

- Above and below the term "protein" means a protein, a protein fragment or a peptide, if not otherwise explained.
- 5 • Above and below the term "recombinant protein" is defined as a protein which was produced by recombinant and biotechnological methods.
- Above and below the term "XT" or "XT protein(s)" has the meaning of (a) protein(s) deriving from any source, if not otherwise stated out, having the biological activity and / or function of *UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β-D-xylosyltransferase*.
- 10 • Above and below the term "a protein having the biological activity of UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β-D-xylosyltransferase" is defined as a protein which has XT – identical or XT – like functions and activities and comprises XT itself and possible mutations, variants, isoforms thereof, including insertions, deletions and substitutions of one ore more amino acids. The term includes also fragments or longer forms of XT as well as dimeric or multimeric forms thereof showing XT functions.
- 15 • Above and below the term "isoform" means a second naturally occurring enzyme having the same biological activity as a first naturally occurring enzyme, however differing by another amino acid sequence.

20 Summary of the Invention

It was found that XT can be purified 4,700-fold with 1% yield from serum-free JAR choriocarcinoma cell culture supernatant. The isolation procedure includes a combination of ammonium sulfate precipitation, heparin affinity chromatography, ion exchange chromatography and protamine affinity chromatography. Amongst other proteins an unknown 25 protein was detected by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass spectrometry-time of flight analysis (MALDI-TOF) in the purified sample. The molecular weight of this isolated and purified XT protein was determined as 120.000 by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The isolated protein was enzymatically cleaved by trypsin and endoproteinase Lys-C. Peptide fragments were sequenced by Edman degradation. Searches with the amino acid sequences in 30 protein and EST databases showed no homology to known sequences. XT was enriched by immunoaffinity chromatography with an immobilized antibody against a synthetic peptide deduced from the sequenced peptide fragments and was specifically eluted with the antigen. In

addition, XT was purified alternatively with an aprotinin affinity chromatography and was detected by western blot analysis in the enzyme-containing fraction.

Based on the partial amino acid sequence of their isolated and purified new enzyme (XT)

5 derived from human JAR choriocarcinoma cell culture supernatant a novel cDNA was isolated according to the invention, encoding human XT-I enzyme using the degenerate reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction method. The enzyme belongs to a novel family of glycosyltransferases having no homology to proteins of prior art. 5'- and 3'-RACE were performed to isolate a novel cDNA fragment of 3726 bp with a single open reading frame

10 encoding at least 827 amino acids with a molecular mass of 91.000. The human XT-I gene was located on chromosome 16p13.1 using radiation hybrid mapping, and extracts from CHO-K1 cells transfected with the XT-I cDNA in an expression vector exhibited marked XT activity. Furthermore, a new 3608-bp cDNA fragment encoding a novel protein of 865 amino acids was also isolated by PCR using degenerate primers based on the amino acid sequence of human XT-

15 I. The amino acid sequence of this XT-II isoform displays 55% identity to the human XT-I. The XT-II gene is located on chromosome 17q21.3-17q22, and the exon/intron structure of the 15 kb gene was determined. RT-PCR analyses of XT-I and XT-II mRNA from various tissues confirmed that both XT-I and XT-II transcripts are ubiquitously expressed in the human tissues, although with different levels of transcription. Furthermore, the cDNAs encoding XT-I and XT-

20 II from rat were cloned. The deduced amino acid sequences of rat xylosyltransferases displayed 94% identity to the corresponding human enzyme.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide the following subject-matters:

- An isoform of *UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β-D-xylosyltransferase*(XT);
- 25 • a protein comprising a sequence of said isoform or a fragment thereof, having the biological activity of XT;
- a corresponding protein deriving from human or rat sources (hXT, rXT);
- a corresponding protein isolated from specific human tissue, wherein said hXT has a molecular weight of 120.000 under SDS PAGE conditions;
- 30 • a corresponding recombinant protein, wherein said protein is hXT-I comprising at least 827 amino acids and having the amino acid sequence as depicted in Fig. 7B;

- a corresponding isoform of hXT-I, termed as hXT-II, comprising 865 amino acids, exhibiting approximately 55% overall sequence identity to human hXT-I, and having, in more detail, the amino acid sequence as depicted in Fig. 8B.
- a process for isolating and purifying a protein having the biological activity of human UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β -D-xylosyltransferase (EC 2.4.2.26), said process is characterized by the following steps:
 - (i) culturing from human tissue showing an enhanced XT activity, preferably from JAR choriocarcinoma cells (ATCC HTB-144), and harvesting the cell culture supernatant,
 - (ii) fractionated ammonium sulfate precipitation of the supernatant of step (i),
 - (iii) heparin affinity chromatography of the precipitate of step (ii),
 - (iv) ion exchange chromatography of the step (iii) product, and
 - (v) affinity chromatography of the step (iv) product, and optionally
 - (vi) a SDS-Polyacrylamide gel elektrophoresis of step (v);
- recombinant forms of hXT and rXT, the corresponding DNA sequences (Fig. 7A, 8A, 9, 10) included as well as suitable expression vectors and expression host cell systems;
- antibodies directed against any of the above or below mentioned XT proteins and their uses in immunological assays and diagnostic tools for determining said XT proteins;
- pharmaceutical compositions comprising a XT protein as defined above and below, optionally together with a suitable pharmacologically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient;
- uses of said XT proteins for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of XT relevant diseases and disorders, wherein the xylosyltransferase enzymes according to the invention can either be used directly as therapeutic drug in pathological situations where a deficiency of said enzyme and its isoforms can be detected;
- uses of said XT enzymes for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of diseases and disorders which are caused or accompanied by increased levels of said enzymes, e.g. in sclerotic diseases and chronic joint diseases, wherein said medicament is an inhibitor or antagonist of said XT proteins;
- uses of said XT proteins as diagnostic markers for the diagnosis of above- and below-mentioned diseases and pathological symptoms and uses of said DNA molecules as gene markers;

- methods of screening for compounds which are capable to inhibit the activity of said XT proteins according to the invention using known methods for determining the activity of XT.

5 **Detailed Description:**

General

UDP-D-xylose: proteoglycan core protein β -D-xylosyltransferase can be isolated and purified from JAR choriocarcinoma cell culture. The isolated protein according to the invention is a single stranded polypeptide with a molecular weight of 120.000. The protein was enzymatically cleaved and eleven peptide fragments were sequenced by Edman degradation (see Examples). XT is present only in very small amounts in animal tissues but unlike other glycosyltransferases, more than 90% of XT is enriched in the medium of cultured cells. The highest secretion of XT activity was measured in JAR choriocarcinoma cell culture, in which sternal cartilage chondrocytes and 21 different human cell lines were examined. To produce a highly enriched XT solution for the isolation of XT, JAR choriocarcinoma cells were adapted to hollow fiber culture conditions using a novel bioreactor (TECNOMOUSE) and Ultradoma-PF medium without serum addition as nutrient. For purification of XT a combination of classic separation methods and new affinity matrices was employed. Therefore, a heparin matrix was used as an affinity ligand for the XT. When applied to immobilized heparin, XT was completely adsorbed at the matrix and the XT activity was eluted only with a high salt concentration after most contaminating proteins have been removed from the matrix. Protamine chloride is well-known as cationic activator for several sulfotransferases, so the effect of protamine chloride on the XT was investigated. An increased XT activity was measured when protamine chloride was added to the XT assay solution (see Examples), indicating an interaction of these arginine rich proteins with XT. Therefore, a protamine chloride affinity matrix was synthesized using an aldehyde activated perfusion medium as support. The interaction of XT with this affinity matrix resulted in a 13.6 times enrichment of XT. The protamine chloride affinity chromatography was the most efficient purification step during the isolation of the XT. Immobilized aprotinin, a Kunitz-type proteinase inhibitor, was found to be another appropriate affinity matrix for enrichment of XT, as it was able to adsorb XT quantitatively. Therefore, it was used for alternative purification of XT. Different lines of evidence showed that the isolated protein corresponds to the XT: (a) XT activity was enriched

using immobilized antibodies raised against a synthetic peptide deduced from the 120.000 protein, and the XT activity could be competitively eluted with this peptide. (b) Immunoblot analysis of aprotinin affinity purified XT corresponds with the 120.000 protein. However, non-reducing and non-denaturating gel filtration chromatography with heparin affinity-purified XT 5 from JAR cell culture supernatant shows an additional peak of XT activity at a molecular weight of approximately 500.000. XT is associated with proteoglycans. Treatment of XT with N-glycosidase F resulted in a decrease of the molecular weight from 120.000 to 116.000, suggesting that the XT is a glycoprotein. A comparison of the molecular mass of XT with other 10 glycosyltransferases involved in biosynthesis of proteoglycans shows that the XT is larger than the other enzymes. Another difference is that nearly all proteoglycan glycosyltransferases are tightly bound to the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum, whereas XT is secreted into the extracellular space. XT according to the invention contains like many glycosyltransferases a DxD motif, suggesting that this motif is involved in binding the metal-ion cofactor and the 15 donator substrate (Gastinel et al., 1999, *EMBO J.* 18, 3546-3557). A DxD sequence was also found in peptide 8 obtained from the enzymatically cleaved XT.

The invention discloses for the first time the molecular cloning and expression of human and rat XT. Surprisingly, XT is found in at least two isomeric forms, which are termed according to the invention as XT-I and XT-II. Based on the amino acid sequence a novel cDNA was cloned, 20 which encodes a protein of at least 827 amino acids with a molecular mass of 91.000. A DxD motif was identified in the XT-I amino acid sequence using hydrophobic cluster analysis. This motif has been observed in many glycosyltransferases, and is involved in the coordination of a divalent cation in the binding of the nucleotide-sugar (Breton & Imbert, 1999, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 9, 563-571.). The translation initiation codon of the XT-I cDNA could not be yet 25 cloned probably due to strong secondary structures in the 5'-region of the XT-I mRNA. The XT-I protein isolated from human JAR choriocarcinoma cell culture supernatant migrated on SDS-PAGE with a molecular mass of 120.000 and the protein size could be further reduced after N-glycanase digestion. These findings indicate that the cloned cDNA represents at least 90% of the coding region of human XT-I.

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Another cDNA was completely identified from human placenta RNA, which was similar but not identical to the hXT-I cDNA. The new cDNA encodes a protein of 865 amino acids with a molecular weight of 97.000. This novel protein termed XT-I has a proline-rich region located

near the amino-terminus and the type II transmembrane topology characteristic of many other glycosyltransferases cloned to date. The hXT-II protein was similar to the human XT-I with an overall sequence identity of 55%. The similarity of the predicted amino acid sequences was low (<10%) at the amino-terminal end. However, large stretches at the C-terminal region, where the 5 catalytic domain was found to be located in glycosyltransferases, are very conserved with an identity of more than 80% in both proteins. These findings let conclude that the XT-II gene encodes another human xylosyltransferase, although the catalytic activity and the biological role of XT-II remain to be elucidated in detail.

10 Since alterations in XT activity have been reported to be associated with fibrotic and sclerotic alterations of connective tissue (Götting *et al.*, 1999; Götting *et al.*, 2000, *i.c.*), the present findings provide molecular tools to study the function and the regulated expression of human XT as well as the molecular mechanisms of these diseases.

15 Production of XT

JAR choriocarcinoma cells which had been adapted to growth in the serum-free Ultradoma-PF medium secreted XT activity into the cell culture supernatant. During the exponential growth XT activity and total protein concentration in the supernatant of a traditional cell culture system (T-flasks) were determined as 0.2 mU/l and 0.1 g/l, respectively. The cells were cultivated 20 using three "Tecnomouse"® bioreactor systems. Each bioreactor contained five culture cassettes. About 10^7 cells per culture cassette were inoculated and medium probes of about 0.5 ml were taken every day to determine the viability of the cells and the glucose, and lactate concentration as well as the XT activity of the cell culture supernatant. The cells amounted in the probes varies from 10^5 to 10^7 cells per ml with viability between 40 and 70%. XT 25 production increased within three weeks after cell inoculation, reaching a plateau of approximately 30 mU/l. After three months the culture cassette was removed. Harvesting was carried out every two days, collecting 10 ml cell culture supernatant per culture cassette. The cell-free supernatant was collected and stored at -75°C. Mean XT activity in the supernatant of the high density culture was determined as 29.0 mU/l, while the total protein concentration was 30 estimated as 4.8 g/l. In total 18.5 l high density cell culture supernatant was collected and yielded 535.8 mU XT.

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Isolation and purification of XT from cell culture supernatant

XT was purified from 18.5 l supernatant (equivalent to 2.000 l normal cell culture supernatant) of serum-free cultivated JAR choriocarcinoma cells to an apparent homogeneity of about 4700-fold purification. A summary of the purification steps for isolation of XT is shown in Table 1.

- 5 XT activity of the crude supernatant was approximately 0.006 mU/mg protein. The purification method according to the invention comprises four, preferably five different steps. It is possible, that one step can be achieved more than once if necessary.

Step 1: Fractionated ammonium sulfate precipitation XT of the ammonium sulfate precipitable fraction was dissolved in 0.46 l buffer A with solubilization of 79.5% of the original activity.

- 10 Step 2: Heparin affinity chromatography on POROS 20 HE 4 ml of XT-enriched solution from step 1 was loaded onto the POROS 20 HE column. XT activity was completely retained on the column. More than 70% of total protein passed through the column. Contaminating protein was eluted at a low NaCl concentration. 44% of the XT activity bound to the heparin matrix emerged at 0.5 M NaCl (Fig. 1A).

- 15 Step 3: Ion exchange chromatography on POROS 20 HQ 4 ml of the desalted XT-containing fraction from step 2 was loaded onto the POROS 20 HQ column equilibrated in buffer A. More than 98% of the XT activity bound to the resin. The column was then eluted stepwise with NaCl in buffer A (Fig. 1B). XT-containing fractions were collected.

- 20 Step 4: Affinity chromatography on protamine chloride The product of step 3 was desalting and concentrated using dia- and ultrafiltration. 100 µl of the protein solution was applied to the POROS protamine chloride column previously equilibrated with buffer A. Approximately 95% of the transferase activity bound to the column, whereas 75% of the contaminating protein did not. Additional proteins were eluted with buffer A containing low NaCl concentrations.

- 25 Enzyme activity was eluted at approximately 0.15 M NaCl (Fig. 1C). The enzyme activity was stable for at least 6 months at -75°C.

- 30 Step 5: SDS-Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) XT-containing fractions from step 1-4 were subjected to SDS-PAGE on a 4-12% gradient polyacrylamide gel (Fig. 2, panel A). Coomassie-stained protein bands were excised and characterized by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry after tryptic digestion. The molecular weight of an unknown protein was determined as 120.000 (Fig. 2, panel B).

Step 5 is an optionally step.

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Table 1:

Summary of single purification steps employed for isolation of XT from 18.5 l of high density JAR cell culture supernatant.

Step	Volume ml	Total activity 10-3 x units	Total protein mg	Spec. activity 10-3 x units/mg	Purification -fold	Recovery %
JAR high density cell culture						
Supernatant	18,500	535.8	89,355.0	0.006	1	100
Ammonium sulfate precipitation	460	426.0	8,937.8	0.048	8	79
Heparin affinity chromatography	50	108.3	473.0	0.229	40	35
Ion exchange Chromatography	5	91.0	43.1	2.090	348	17
Protamine affinity chromatography	1	6.83	0.24	28.458	4,743	1

- 5 *Amino acid sequence analysis of XT.* The MW 120.000 protein from the excised band was digested with trypsin and endoproteinase Lys-C. The proteolytic fragments were separated by reversed-phase HPLC, and selected peptides were subjected to automatic amino acid sequence analysis. Table II shows the obtained 11 amino acid sequences determined by Edman degradation and mass spectrometry.
- 10 Table II. X represent a not identified residue. The masses of three peptides were observed in the MALDI mass spectrum of the enzymatically digested MW 120.000 protein. Calculated mass values were obtained from the sequence obtained.

Peptide	observed mass (M + H ⁺)	calculated mass
		(M + H ⁺)
(1) E L G A K		
(2) E L L K		
(3) D M N F L K		
(4) I A S P P S D F G R	1045.5	1045.5
(5) L L L D		
(6) D F E N V D N S N F A P R	1524.7	1525.7
(7) P T F F A R		
(8) L Q F S E V G T D X D A		
(9) E L G A V K P D G R L	1152.6	1153.7
(10) E L L K R K L E Q Q E K		
(11) L G L L M P E K		

Immunochemical detection of XT

Polyclonal antibodies against the synthetic peptide CSRQKELLKRKLEQQEK deduced from the peptides 2 and 10 of the enzymatically cleaved MW 120.000 protein were covalently bound on POROS 20 PA. About 50% of the XT activity of an applied sample was bound (Fig. 3, panel 5 A) when a partially purified XT sample obtained by heparin affinity chromatography (purification step 2) was loaded onto the column. 58% of the adsorbed XT activity was eluted with 150 mM NaCl, and the rest was eluted with 12 mM HCl. Furthermore, the adsorbed XT activity was also eluted from the solid phase when 100 µl (1 mg/ml) of the synthetic peptide was added to the mobile phase (Fig. 3, panel C). When immobilized preimmune serum was 10 used as affinity matrix (negative control) no XT activity was adsorbed to or eluted from the matrix (Fig. 3, panel B). The desalted XT fraction after heparin affinity chromatography (purification step 2) was loaded on an aprotinin affinity column. The elution profile shows four major protein peaks (Fig. 4, panel I). 61% of the XT activity adsorbed to the aprotinin matrix emerged at 0.30 M NaCl and another 21% at 0.54 M NaCl. A single MW 120.000 band of the 15 XT-containing fractions was detected by western blot analysis with the polyclonal antibodies (Fig. 4, panel B).

Determination of the molecular weight of XT

100 µl of heparin affinity purified XT was separated under non-reducing and non- 20 denaturating conditions using a TSK G3000 SW column. Two XT activity maxima were detected at MW 500.000 and 120.000 (Fig. 5, panel A). The molecular mass of the MW 120.000 protein was reduced about 3 % after N-glycosidase F digestion as shown by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 5, panel B).

25 PCR-based cloning of human XT-I cDNA

Based upon the amino acid sequence of 4 peptides degenerate primers were designed for cloning the XT-I cDNA (Figure 6). When primers SPPS1 and Lysc-inv were used in a PCR with the first strand cDNA of SW1353 chondrosarcoma poly(A)⁺ mRNA as template, a major band of approximately 690 bp was observed. After subcloning and sequencing a previously 30 unknown DNA sequence was obtained from clone pCG114-29. PCR amplification with the primers DF1 and a mixture of Inv2b and Inv2c resulted in a 1724 bp fragment, which was subcloned and sequenced. The deduced amino acid sequence of the clone pCG111-4 was identical to 6 of the sequenced peptides from human XT-I. The cloning strategy of rapid

amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) (*Chenchik et al.*, 1996, *BioTechniques* 21, 526-534) was employed to clone the complete coding sequence of the XT-I cDNA. The largest DNA fragment obtained from the 3'-RACE reaction was 1.6 kb and consisted of a 3'-untranslated region of 1240 bp. The 5' RACE reaction was performed with different primers derived from the nucleotide sequence of XT-I cDNA, but the 5'-untranslated region of human XT-I cDNA could not be cloned using this method. All DNA fragments obtained contained just the known cDNA sequence and an additional 80 bp of coding sequence. Thus, a PCR-based screening approach using cDNA libraries as template was employed for cloning of the 5'-untranslated region. All DNA fragments obtained from the screening of 3 different human cDNA libraries stopped at the same nucleotide, indicating that stable secondary structures of the XT-I mRNA prevent the synthesis of cDNA of the 5' untranslated region during the reverse transcription reaction. However, the translation initiation codon of human XT-I could not be yet cloned. The combined cDNA of human XT-I contained 3726 bp (Fig. 7A) with a single open reading frame encoding at least 827 amino acids with a molecular mass of a least 91.000. The deduced amino acid sequence contained 3 potential N-glycosylation sites (Figure 7B). Analysis of the amino acid sequence using the hydrophobic cluster analysis (*Gaboriaud et al.*, 1987,) revealed the presence of a common DxD motif at position 182, which has been shown to be essential for binding nucleotide-sugars in glycosyltransferases .

20 *PCR-based cloning of human XT-II isoform cDNA*

The degenerate primers PFF-sense and Lysc-inv1 which were designed upon the amino acid sequence of proteolytic cleaved peptides of human XT-I were used in a PCR reaction with first strand cDNA of placenta poly(A)⁺ mRNA as template. The PCR amplification resulted in a minor band of 1.1 kb, which was cloned and sequenced. The determined nucleotide sequence 25 was similar but not identical to the XT-I cDNA sequence, indicating that the fragment encodes a XT-II isoform. To clone the complete coding sequence of the novel cDNA, the RACE strategy was employed. The cDNA finally obtained was 3608 bp (Figure 8A) and contained a single open reading frame encoding a protein of 865 amino acids with a molecular mass of 97.000. The 3'-untranslated region is 850 bp and a 5'-untranslated region of 149 bp was 30 identified with an in-frame stop codon upstream of the ATG codon. A Kyte-Doolittle hydropathy analysis (Kyte & Doolittle, 1982, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157, 105-132) of the deduced amino acid sequence revealed one potential membrane-spanning region consisting of 16 hydrophobic amino acid residues at position 16 to 32, which appears to result in a type II transmembrane

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orientation characteristic of many of the glycosyltransferases. The predicted amino acid sequence contains a proline-rich profile pattern from position 110 to 118 and 3 potential N-glycosylation sites (Figure 8B). The human XT-II isoform protein exhibits 55% overall sequence identity to the human XT-I including stretches in the XT-II protein with more than 5 80% homology to the human XT-I.

Cloning of rat XT-I and XT-II cDNA

For amplification of the XT-I and XT-II cDNA from rat tissue gene-specific primers were 10 designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of human XT-I and XT-II cDNA. These oligonucleotides were employed in PCR, 5' RACE and 3' RACE reactions with rat liver cDNA as template and a 2593 bp cDNA fragment (Fig. 9) coding for rat XT-I was obtained. 5' RACE reactions using a diversity of gene-specific primers were performed for identification of the 5' end of the XT-I cDNA. All cDNA fragments obtained stopped at exactly the same nucleotide 15 position as observed in the human XT-I cDNA, indicating that stable secondary structures of the XT-I mRNA inhibit cDNA synthesis of the 5' region. The XT-II cDNA fragment finally obtained after PCR amplification with rat liver cDNA was 2782 bp (Fig. 10) and included the entire coding region of rat XT-II. The deduced amino acid sequences of XT-I and XT-II (SEQ IDs 6, 8) from rat each displayed 94% identity to the corresponding human xylosyltransferase. 20 Alignment of all amino acid sequences revealed the presence of highly conserved amino acid clusters in the central and carboxyterminal regions of the proteins.

Identification of the chromosomal localization of the human XT-I and XT-II genes

The gene coding for human XT-I could be assigned to the short arm of chromosome 16 at the 25 region 16p13.1. The radiation hybrid mapping using the Genebridge 4 radiation hybrid screening panel located the position of the PCR fragment 5.98 cR distal to the STS marker CHLC.GATA42E11 and 4.40 cR proximal to marker D16S499. The XT-II gene was identified on chromosome 17 at the position 17q21.3-17q22 and was found to be located distal to the STS marker WI-11424 and proximal to the marker WI-14315.

30

Expression of recombinant XT

To prove the function of the cDNA product, a recombinant form of XT-I was generated by fusing the cloned XT-I to an aminoterminal peptide tag. The fused protein was expressed in

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CHO-K1 cells and absorbed from the medium by immunoprecipitation with anti-Xpress-antibodies and protein G agarose beads to eliminate endogenous XT activity. The enzyme-bound beads were used as an enzyme source and assayed for XT activity as shown in Table 3 (see below). No detectable XT activity was recovered by the affinity purification from a control 5 transfection sample. The substrate specificity of the recombinant XT-I was similar to that of the XT-I isolated from human body fluids and cell culture supernatants. The recovered enzyme activity of the recombinantly expressed XT-I could be completely inhibited by addition of 250 U of heparin. As specific inhibition of human XT activity by heparin has been demonstrated previously (Kleesiek *et al.*, 1987, *i.c.*), these results clearly indicate that the expressed protein is 10 the human XT. However, no enzymatic transfer of xylose to the acceptor peptides used in this study was observed when expressing XT-II fused to the aminoterminal peptide tag in CHO-K1 cells.

To identify the XT-I reaction products, the bikunin peptide was labeled with [¹⁴C]-D-xylose 15 using the XT-I-bound beads as an enzyme source. The products were subsequently subjected to the linkage-specific digestion of the bound [¹⁴C]-D-xylose with α- and β-xylosidase and alkaline β-elimination. Incubation of the reaction products with β-xylosidase resulted in the release of 74% of the incorporated [¹⁴C]xylose, whereas only less than 4% of the peptide-bound xylose was digested after treatment with α-xylosidase. The alkaline cleavage of the O- 20 glycosidic linkage between the xylose and the β-hydroxyamino acid serine in the presence of borohydride lead to the liberation of more than 97% of the enzymatically transferred [¹⁴C]xylose. In all the experiments performed no significant amount of [¹⁴C]-D-xylose was incorporated without the addition of the bikunin peptide as acceptor. These results clearly indicate that a xylose residue was transferred to the hydroxyamino acid serine of the bikunin 25 peptide through a β-linkage. In conclusion the expressed protein was identified as UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β-D-xylosyltransferase (EC 2.4.2.26).

Table 3:

Xylosyltransferase activity of recombinant XT-I expressed in CHO-K1 cells. XT activity of the enzyme fractions using different acceptors and the inhibition of enzyme activity by addition of heparin is shown. The synthetic bikunin, L-APP and L-APLP2 homologous peptides have 30 been previously proved to be good acceptors for XT mediated xylosylation (Brinkmann *et al.*, 1997; Götting *et al.*, 1998). No XT activity was detected in samples from mock-transfected cells after affinity purification. n.d., not detected (detection limit, 20 μU/l).

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<i>Acceptor</i>	<i>XT Activity</i>	
	<i>pCG227-XT</i>	<i>+ heparin</i>
Recombinant bikunin	2854	n.d.
Bikunin peptide QEEGSGGGQK	463	n.d.
L-APLP2 peptide SENEKGMAEQK	515	n.d.
L-APP peptide TENEGSGLTNIK	492	n.d.
Peptide SGG	n.d.	n.d.
Chondroitin sulfate A	n.d.	n.d.
Chondroitin sulfate C	n.d.	n.d.

Tissue-specific expression of XT-I and the XT-II isoform

The expression of XT-I and XT-II isoform gene was examined in various human tissues using a RT-PCR based method with normalized first-strand cDNA. Each PCR yielded a single product
5 with predicted nucleotide lengths of 490 bp for XT-I and 717 bp for XT-II, although the amount of the amplified product varied (Figure 11). Amplification of XT-I and XT-II fragments resulted in a product visible by ethidium bromide staining after 36 cycles, whereas the DNA fragment corresponding to the abundant glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase transcript was visible after 20 cycles. The greatest abundance of XT-I expression was detected in the
10 placenta, kidney and pancreas and only a very weak expression was detected in skeletal muscle. The greatest abundance of XT-II isoform is expressed in the kidney and pancreas.

Cellular distribution of XT activity in cultured CHO-K1 cells

After an incubation period of 3 days cultured CHO-K1 cells were harvested and the XT activity
15 was determined in the spent culture supernatant and the cell lysates. 92% of the total XT activity was found to be located in the cell culture medium (93.1 mU/10⁶ cells, SD 9.58), whereas only 2% was detected in the cell lysates (2.03 mU/10⁶ cells, SD 0.44). 6% of the total XT activity (5.82 mU/10⁶ cells, SD 2.18) was released from the membrane-containing fractions after addition of the detergence Triton X-100 indicating that less than 1/10th of XT is bound to
20 cellular membranes.

Pharmaceutical and diagnostic use

The xylosyltransferase enzymes according to the invention can be used directly as therapeutic drug in pathological situations where a deficiency of said enzyme and its isoforms can be
25 detected. As pointed out above XT enzyme may be overexpressed in some diseases and

disorders. In these cases inhibitors and / or antagonists of XT-I and or XT-II can be used. Thus, the invention relates also to the use for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of diseases which are caused by increased levels of said enzymes, wherein said medicament is an inhibitor or antagonist of xylosyltransferase.

- 5 As mentioned above the protein according to this invention can be used as diagnostic means to evaluate pathological conditions. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" means an inert, non toxic solid or liquid filler, diluent or encapsulating material, not reacting adversely with the active compound or with the patient. Suitable, preferably liquid carriers, are well known in the art. The formulations according to the invention may be administered as unit
10 doses containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, adjuvants and vehicles which are typical for parenteral administration.

The term "parenteral" includes herein subcutaneous, intravenous, intra-articular and intratracheal injection and infusion techniques. Also other administrations such as oral administration and topical application are suitable. Parenteral compositions and combinations
15 are most preferably administered intravenously either in a bolus form or as a constant fusion according to known procedures. Tablets and capsules for oral administration contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, fillers, diluents, tableting agents, lubricants, disintegrants, and wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in the art.

- 20 Unit doses according to the invention may contain daily required amounts of the protein according to the invention, or sub-multiples thereof to make up the desired dose. The optimum therapeutically acceptable dosage and dose rate for a given patient (mammals, including humans) depends on a variety of factors, such as the activity of the specific active material employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time and route of administration, rate
25 of clearance, enzyme activity (units/mg protein), the object of the treatment, i. e., therapy or prophylaxis and the nature of the disease to be treated.

Therefore, in compositions and combinations in a treated patient (in vivo) a pharmaceutical effective daily dose of the protein of this invention (hXT, hXT-I, hXT-II) is between about 0.01 and 100 mg/kg body weight (based on a specific activity of 100 kU/mg), preferably between
30 0.1 and 10 mg/kg body weight. According to the application form one single dose may contain between 0.5 and 10 mg of hXT.

Short Description of the Figures

Figure 1: Purification of XT

Panel A, Heparin affinity chromatography on POROS 20 HE: The dissolved ammonium sulfate precipitate from JAR choriocarcinoma supernatant was applied to a POROS 20 HE column. After equilibration with buffer A, the column was eluted stepwise with NaCl (—). Protein elution was monitored at wavelength A₂₈₀ (—), and fractions of 38 ml were assayed for XT activity (■). The horizontal bracket indicates fractions collected for further purification.

Panel B, Ion exchange chromatography on POROS 20 HQ: The desalted and concentrated product from heparin affinity chromatography was loaded onto a POROS 20 HQ column. The column was washed with buffer A. Adsorbed proteins were eluted stepwise with NaCl (—). Protein elution was monitored at A₂₈₀ (—), and fractions of 50 ml were assayed for XT activity (■). The horizontal brackets indicate the fractions collected for further purification.

Panel C, Protamine chloride affinity chromatography: The desalted and concentrated product from ion exchange chromatography was applied to a protamine chloride POROS column. After a washing step with buffer A, the column was eluted stepwise with NaCl (—). Elution was monitored at A₂₈₀ (—), and fractions of 6 ml were assayed for XT activity (■). The horizontal bracket indicates the fractions collected.

Figure 2 SDS-PAGE of XT fractions at various purification steps

Panel A: XT fractions at various purification steps were subjected to 4-12% gradient polyacrylamide gel for SDS-PAGE. *Lane I*, JAR cell culture supernatant (crude material); *lane II*, ultrafiltration retentate; *lane III*, dissolved ammonium sulfate precipitate; *lane IV*, protein eluted with NaCl from the POROS 20 HE column; *lane V*, protein eluted with NaCl from the POROS 20 HQ column; *lane VI*, protein eluted with NaCl from the protamine chloride POROS column. *Lane M*, molecular size standard: myosin (200.000), phosphorylase b (97.000), bovine serum albumin (66.000), glutamic dehydrogenase (55.000), carbonic anhydrase (31.000), trypsin inhibitor (22.000). The gel was silver-stained.

Panel B: Collected XT fractions from protamine affinity chromatography were subjected to SDS-PAGE on a 4-12% gradient polyacrylamide gel. The arrows indicate the stained bands corresponding to the unknown protein, which was shown to be XT (120.000) (1), hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (89.000) (2), ezrin (68.600) (3), quiescin Q6 (64.000) (4), plasminogen activator (47.000) (5), aldolase A (39.000) (6) and low molecular artefacts (7). All

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protein bands were excised, enzymatically digested, and the peptide mixture was characterized by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. The gel was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue.

Figure 3: *Immunoaffinity chromatography of xylosyltransferase*

5 Panel A, 100 µl of the desalted XT-containing fractions eluted from heparin affinity matrix was applied to a column of immobilized polyclonal antibodies. After washing with buffer D, the column was eluted as indicated by the arrow with buffer D / 0.15 M NaCl (1) followed by 12 mM HCl (2). Fractions of 1 ml were collected into tubes containing 1 ml of 0.1 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.0. Protein elution was monitored at 280 nm (—) and the XT activities (■) of each fraction were assayed.

10 Panel B, Negative control of the immunoaffinity chromatography with immobilized preimmune serum. For conditions see *Panel A*.

15 Panel C, Immunoaffinity chromatography with immobilized polyclonal antibodies. The column was eluted with buffer D containing 100 µl (1 mg/ml) of the peptide antigen indicated by the arrow. Fractions of 1 ml were collected into tubes containing 1 ml of 0.1 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.0. Protein elution was monitored at 280 nm (—) and the XT activities (■) of each fraction were assayed.

Figure 4: *Aprotinin affinity chromatography of partially purified XT and immunoblot analysis of the separated fractions*

20 Panel A, 200 µl desalted XT fraction from the heparin purification step was applied to an aprotinin column previously equilibrated with buffer A. After washing with buffer A, the adsorbed proteins were eluted stepwise with NaCl (---). Protein elution was monitored at A₂₈₀ (—) and fractions of 2 ml were assayed for XT activity (■).

25 Panel B, Aliquots of fraction 3, fraction 7, fraction 12 and fraction 16 were analyzed by western blot. The MW 120.000 protein was detected in the XT-containing fraction 7 and 12. Immunological detections were performed using a polyclonal rabbit antiserum raised against the synthetic peptide CSRQKELLKRKLEQQEK deduced from the peptides 2 and 10 of the enzymatically cleaved unknown protein. Prestained molecular size standard were myosin (190.000), BSA (64.000), glutamic dehydrogenase (51.000).

Figure 5: *Gel filtration chromatography and N-glycosidase F digestion*

30 Panel A, 100 µl of the XT containing fraction from heparin affinity HPLC was applied to a TSK G3000 SW column (30 cm X 7.5 mm, 10 µm particle size) previously equilibrated with buffer A / 0.15 M NaCl. Elution was performed with the same buffer. Fractions of 200 µl were collected and assayed for XT activity (■). Protein elution was monitored at A₂₈₀ (—). The

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arrows indicate the elution positions of thyroglobulin (669.000) (1), ferritin (440.000) (2), aldolase (158.000) (3), albumin (67.000) (4), ovalbumin (43.000) (5), chymotrypsinogen A (25.000) (6), and ribonuclease A (13.700) (7).

Panel B: An aliquot of 1 µg of the MW 120.000 protein was analyzed by SDS-PAGE

5 (I). Aliquots (1 µg) of the MW 120.000 protein were digested with $3,1 \times 10^{-3}$ units of N-glycosidase F at 37°C for 1 h (II) and 12 h (III). The samples were then subjected to SDS-PAGE, and protein bands were detected by silver staining. The molecular size standard were myosin (200.000), b-galactosidase (116.000), phosphorylase b (97.000).

Figure 6: Cloning strategy for human XT-I and XT-II isoform.

10 (A) The peptides 4, 6, 7, and 9 are sequences that were most favorable for the design of degenerate PCR primers. The amino acid sequence of the peptides was obtained after proteolytic digestion of the purified human XT. The strategy for cloning of XT-I cDNA (B) and XT-II isoform (C) is illustrated. The open reading frame of XT-I and XT-II is shown as a filled box, and the location of the peptides 4, 6, 7 and 9 is illustrated by open boxes. The location and orientation of the degenerate primers employed for cloning of XT-I and XT-II are marked by arrows. XT-I and XT-II cDNA inserts contained within the indicated plasmids were obtained using RT-PCR with degenerate primers (pCG111-4, pCG114-29, pCG110-7), 5' RACE (pCG185-21, pCG212-19, pCG319-23, 3' RACE (pCG204-38, pCG211-4) and RT-PCR with gene-specific primers (pCG176-1). H = A + C + T, Y = C + T, R = A + G, N = A + G + C + T, I
15 = deoxyinosine.

20

Figure 7A, B: Nucleotide (A) and deduced amino acid (B) sequence of the hXT-I.

The position of the peptide sequences obtained by digestion of the purified human XT are underlined (B). Potential N-glycosylation sites are double underlined. The DxD motif is intensified depicted. The figures are identical with SEQ ID 1 and 2.

25 **Figure 8A, B:** Nucleotide (A) and amino acid (B) sequence of the hXT-II isoform.

Potential N-glycosylation sites are double underlined (B). The putative transmembrane domain is underlined. The figures are identical with SEQ ID 3 and 4.

Figure 9: Nucleotide sequence of rXT-I (SEQ ID 5). The corresponding protein sequence is depicted in SEQ ID 6.

30 **Figure 10:** Nucleotide sequence of rXT-II (SEQ ID 7). The corresponding protein sequence is depicted in SEQ ID 8.

Figure 11: Differential expression of the XT-I, XT-II gene in human tissues. Semiquantitative RT-PCR with normalized first-strand cDNA was used to examine the abundance of XT-I and

XT-II transcripts. A 983 bp fragment of the housekeeping gene glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA was amplified as control (A). The 490 bp XT-I cDNA fragment (B) and the 717 bp fragment amplified from XT-II isoform cDNA (C) were detected in each tissue indicating that both enzymes are ubiquitously expressed. The arrows indicate the expected position for each PCR product.

The following examples describe the invention in more detail without to limit scope of the technical teaching.

Example 1: *Materials for Isolation and Purifications.* Human JAR choriocarcinoma cells were purchased from ATCC (Rockville, MD). Dried UltraDOMA-PF medium was obtained from BioWhittaker (Vervier, Belgium) and *aqua ad injecta* from Braun (Melsungen, Germany). Heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline, antibiotic/antimycotic solution, trypsin-EDTA solution, trypan blue, protamine chloride and the *Bicinchoninic Acid Protein Assay Kit* were purchased from Sigma (Deisenhofen, Germany). Cell culture flasks, serological pipettes, and sterile tubes were purchased from Becton Dickinson (Heidelberg, Germany). The hybrid hollow-fiber bioreactor TECNOMOUSE® was supplied by Integra Biosciences (Fernwald, Germany), the ACA analyzer by Dade Diagnostica (München, Germany) and the Super G analyzer by RLT (Möhnesee, Germany). UDP-[¹⁴C]xylose (9.88 kBq / nmol) came from DuPont (Bad Homburg, Germany), 25 mm diameter nitrocellulose discs from Sartorius (Göttingen, Germany), scintillation mixture and the liquid scintillation counter LS500TD was obtained from Beckman Coulter (Fullerton, CA). Ultrafiltration cells, YM1 membranes and PVDF membranes (Immobilon P) were purchased from Millipore (Eschborn, Germany). The chromatography media POROS 20 HQ, POROS 20 HE2, POROS 20 AL, POROS 20 EP and the HPLC workstation *Biocad Sprint* were supplied by Perseptive Biosystems (Framingham, MA). The gel filtration column TSK G3000 SW (30 cm x 7.5 mm, 10 µm particle size) was obtained from TosoHaas (Montgomeryville, PA). The MALDI mass spectrometer Reflex II was from Bruker Daltonik GmbH (Bremen, Germany) and protein sequencer Procise 494 cLC was purchased from PE Biosystems (Framingham, MA). Precast polyacrylamide gels, buffers, and NuPAGE electrophoresis system XCell II Mini-Cell and Blot Module were from Novex (San Diego, CA). The synthetic peptide CSRQKELLKRKLEQQEK and the rabbit antiserum were purchased from BioScience (Göttingen, Germany). Peroxidase-conjugated affinipure F(ab')2 fragment goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was purchased from

Dianova (Hamburg, Germany). N-glycosidase F was obtained from Roche (Mannheim, Germany).

Example 2: *Cell culture.* JAR choriocarcinoma cells releasing XT in the cell culture supernatant were cultured in Ultradoma-PF medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin and 250 ng/ml amphotericin B in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% air at 37°C. After incubation for 24 h in the serum-containing medium, the cell cultivation was adapted to serum-free conditions as described previously (6). Scaling up of XT production was carried out in three hybrid hollow-fiber bioreactors TECNOMOUSE®. During the exponential growth the cells from three 175 cm² T-flasks ($> 3 \times 10^7$ cells) were detached with 0.5% trypsin and 0.2% EDTA in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline by incubation at 37°C for 10 min. After centrifugation (5 min, 1000 x g) of the cell suspension the cell pellet was resuspended in 10 ml 37°C warm serum-free and protein-free Ultradoma-PF medium and washed three times with 20 ml of the same medium. The cell suspension was drawn into a 10 ml syringe and then inoculated into the extracapillary space (EC space) of the reactor. The bioreactor was connected with a 2 liter medium bottle and set to 150 ml/h in the recirculation mode, and the oxygenation pump was set as described in the operating manual. Five days after inoculation a 10 ml syringe was connected to the left hand EC port and 10 ml of cell culture supernatant was harvested from the EC space. The harvesting was continued every two days over a period of 3 months. Glucose and lactate concentration of the cell culture supernatant were controlled using the Super G analyzer and the ACA analyzer, respectively. The 2 liter medium bottle was replaced every three days. The viability of the cells was determined by trypan blue exclusion.

Example 3: *Synthesis of the protamine affinity matrix.* Protamine chloride was immobilized as ligand on POROS 20 AL. 30 mg ligand was dissolved in 10 ml of 10 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4. After the protein had been dissolved, 5 ml of 100 mM phosphate / 1.50 M NaCl, pH 7.4 was added. NaCNBH₃ was dissolved in the ligand/buffer solution to a final concentration of 5 mg/ml and 1.0 g POROS 20 AL was suspended in the same solution. The suspension was mixed gently on a shaker for 1 minute at RT. An additional 2 ml of 100 mM phosphate / 1.50 M NaCl, pH 7.4 was added to the suspension and the mixture was shaken continuously. This step was repeated every five minutes until the mixture volume was 25 ml. After additional shaking for 2 h, the medium was filtered on a sintered glass funnel. The matrix was suspended in 20 ml of 0.2 M Tris/HCl / 5 g/l NaCNBH₃, pH 7.2 and mixed gently on a shaker for 30 min at RT. After the media had been washed in a sintered glass funnel using 100

ml of 10 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, 100 ml of 1.0 M NaCl and another 100 ml of 10 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, the matrix was packed in a PEEK column (4.6 x 50 mm).

5 **Example 4:** *Synthesis of the aprotinin affinity matrix.* Aprotinin affinity matrix was synthesized according to the synthesis of the protamine affinity matrix, but using aprotinin as ligand. After immobilization of the ligand the matrix was packed in a PEEK column (4.6 x 50 mm).

Example 5: *Purification of xylosyltransferase from JAR cell culture supernatant.*

Fractionated ammonium sulfate precipitation and chromatography steps were performed at RT, ultrafiltration and diafiltration were carried out at 4°C. 18.5 liters JAR cell culture supernatant collected from three hybrid hollow-fiber bioreactors, TECNOMOUSE®, each containing 5 10 culture cassettes, was concentrated to 800 ml with ultrafiltration cells using YM1 cellulose membranes. The retentate was centrifuged at 4,000 x g for 1 h. The supernatant was decanted, and the pellet was discarded.

15 **Step 1: Fractionated ammonium sulfate precipitation** - Solid ammonium sulfate was added to the supernatant to 28% saturation. After 1 h at RT the suspension was centrifuged at 4,000 x g for 2 h, the supernatant was decanted, and the precipitate was removed. Additional ammonium sulfate was added to the solution to the point of 40% saturation, and the suspension was allowed to stand for 1 h. To recover the precipitate the supernatant was decanted after the suspension was centrifuged at 4,000 x g for 2 h. Before chromatography on immobilized heparin the precipitate was dissolved in 460 ml buffer A (20 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0).

20 **Step 2: Heparin affinity chromatography on POROS 20 HE2** - The step 1 product was passed through a 0.2 µm filter. 4.0 ml of the filtrate was applied to a POROS 20 HE2 column (16 x 100 mm) equilibrated with buffer A at a flow rate of 40 ml/min. After washing the column with 100 ml of buffer A the XT activity was eluted with the same buffer containing NaCl. The NaCl concentration was increased stepwise: 20 ml buffer A / 0.09 M NaCl; 20 ml buffer A / 0.15 M 25 NaCl; 30 ml buffer A / 0.24 M NaCl; 24 ml buffer A / 0.30 M NaCl; 24 ml buffer A / 0.60 M NaCl; 24 ml buffer A / 1.00 M NaCl; and 24 ml buffer A / 1.89 M NaCl. Fractions of 38 ml each were collected and the XT activity was measured. The procedure was repeated 115 times by cyclic chromatography and the fractions containing XT activity (115 x 38 ml) were collected.

30 **Step 3: Ion exchange chromatography on POROS 20 HQ** - Collected fractions from step 2 were desalted using diafiltration with YM1 cellulose membranes and ultrafiltration cells. After concentration of the desalting protein solution to 0.05 liter using analogous techniques the XT-enriched solution was subjected to ion exchange chromatography. 4.0 ml of the XT solution

was applied onto the POROS 20 HQ column (16 x 100 mm) previously equilibrated with buffer A at a flow rate of 40 ml/min. The column was washed with 80 ml buffer A, and the adsorbed protein was eluted stepwise using the same buffer containing 0.07 M NaCl (88 ml), 0.18 M NaCl (120 ml), and 0.36 M NaCl (120 ml) followed by a linear gradient of 0.36 – 1.00 M NaCl (200 ml) and another step of buffer A / 2.0 M NaCl (120 ml). 50 ml fractions were collected and assayed for activity and evaluated by SDS-PAGE. Chromatography was repeated 13 times, and the fractions exhibiting XT activity (13 x 50 ml) were collected for affinity chromatography.

- Step 4: Affinity chromatography on protamine chloride - XT-containing solution from step 3 was desalted as described above and concentrated to 5 ml by ultrafiltration with YM1 cellulose membranes. The ultrafiltration product was passed through a 0.2 µm filter. 100 µl of the filtrate was loaded onto a protamine chloride - POROS column (4.6 x 50 mm) equilibrated with buffer A. The flow rate was 10 ml/min. The column was washed with 10.0 ml of buffer A, and the adsorbed fraction was eluted with the same buffer containing NaCl by a stepwise increase of the NaCl concentration: 6.6 ml buffer A / 0.04 M NaCl; 6.6 ml buffer A / 0.06 M NaCl; 6.6 ml buffer A / 0.23 M NaCl followed by a linear gradient of 0.23 – 1.20 M NaCl (4.2 ml) in buffer A. Fractions of 6.0 ml were collected, assayed for XT activity and evaluated by SDS-PAGE. Cyclic chromatography was repeated 50 times. The purified enzyme was collected, concentrated to 1.0 ml using ultrafiltration techniques and stored at – 75 °C.
- Step 5: SDS-Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) - The protein composition of various fractions was estimated by SDS-PAGE. Briefly, 12.1 µl of sample was added to 4.7 µl of sample buffer (1.00 M Tris/HCl / 1.17 M sucrose, 0.28 M SDS, 2.08 mM EDTA, 0.88 mM Serva Blue G250, 0.70 mM phenol red, 0.10 M DTT, pH 8.5) and heated for 10 minutes at 99°C. After the sample had been loaded, SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was carried out on a 4-12% bis-tris polyacrylamide gel with 3-(N-morpholino) propanesulfonic acid (MOPS) running buffer (1.00 M MOPS/Tris / 69.3 mM SDS, 20.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.7). Protein bands were detected by Coomassie Brilliant Blue or by silver staining. The Coomassie bands were excised and characterized by MALDI mass spectrometry and amino acid sequence analysis.
- Example 6: MALDI mass spectrometry. Coomassie-stained proteins were excised from the gel, repeatedly washed with H₂O and H₂O/acetonitrile and digested overnight with trypsin and endoproteinase Lys-C at 37°C. The peptides generated in the supernatant were analyzed by MALDI mass spectrometry. Sample preparation was achieved following the thin film

preparation techniques (13). Briefly, aliquots of 0.3 µl of a nitrocellulose containing saturated solution of α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid in acetone were deposited onto individual spots on the target. Subsequently, 0.8 µl 10% formic acid and 0.4 µl of the digest sample was loaded on top of the thin film spots and allowed to dry slowly at ambient temperature. To remove salts
5 from the digestion buffer the spots were washed with 10% formic acid and with H₂O. MALDI mass spectra were recorded in the positive ion mode with delayed extraction on a Reflex II time-of-flight instrument equipped with a SCOUT multiprobe inlet and a 337 nm nitrogen laser. Ion acceleration voltage was set to 20.0 kV, the reflector voltage was set to 21.5 kV and the first extraction plate was set to 15.4 kV. Mass spectra were obtained by averaging 50-200
10 individual laser shots. Calibration of the spectra was performed internally by a two-point linear fit using the autolysis products of trypsin at m/z 842.50 and m/z 2211.10.

Example 7: *Amino acid sequence analysis of XT.* The MW 120.000 Coomassie-stained protein was excised from the gel, repeatedly washed with H₂O and H₂O/acetonitrile and digested with trypsin and endoproteinase Lys-C overnight. For HPLC separation the excised gel fragment
15 was extracted twice with 0.1% TFA/60% acetonitrile. The extracted enzymatic fragments were separated on a capillary HPLC system equipped with a 140B solvents delivery system (PE Biosystems), Acurate splitter (LC-Packings), UV absorbance detector 759A (PE Biosystems), U-Z capillary flow cell (LC-Packings) and Probot fraction collector (BAI) using reversed-phase column (Hypersil C18 BDS, 3 µm, 0.3 x 150 mm) and a linear
20 gradient from 12% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA to 64% acetonitrile, 0.08% TFA in 90 min with a flow rate of 4 µl/min at RT. Peptide elution was monitored at 214 nm and individual fractions from the HPLC separation were analysed by MALDI mass spectrometry. Sequence analysis of separated fragments was performed on a Procise Protein Sequencer 494 cLC using standard programs supplied by PE Biosystems.

Example 8: *Determination of XT activity.* Determination of XT activity is based on the incorporation of [¹⁴C]-D-xylose into the recombinant bikunin according to a previously described method (Brinkmann et al., 1997, J. Biol. Chem., 272, 11171-11175). For analysis of the substrate specificity of the recombinant xylosyltransferases synthetic peptides containing the XT recognition sequence were used as acceptor. The reaction mixture for the assay
30 contained, in a total volume of 100 µl: 50 µl of XT solution, 25 mM 4-morpholineethanesulfonic acid (pH 6.5), 25 mM KCl, 5 mM KF, 5 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂, 1.0 µM UDP-[¹⁴C]-D-xylose, and 1.5 µM of the synthetic peptides. After incubation for 75 min at 37°C, the reaction mixtures were placed on discs (25 mm diameter) of Immobilon-

AV membrane, which immobilizes even small peptides by covalent links (Pfund & Bourdage, 1990, *Mol. Immunol.* 27, 495-502), and allowed to dry. It was then washed for 10 min with 10% trichloroacetic acid and three times with 5% trichloroacetic acid solution. Incorporated radioactivity was determined by liquid scintillation counting.

- 5 **Example 9:** *Antiserum Preparation.* The synthetic peptide CSRQKELLKRKLEQQEK deduced from the sequenced peptides 2 and 10 of the enzymatically cleaved XT was synthesized, purified by HPLC and used for immunization of rabbits (BioScience, Germany). Polyclonal antiserum was obtained by injection of the above antigen followed **Example 10:**

Preparation of solid-phase antigen. The antigen CSRQKELLKRKLEQQEK was 10 immobilized on POROS 20 EP. After 1.6 mg antigen was dissolved in 1.2 ml of 10 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4 0.60 ml of 100 mM phosphate / 1.50 M NaCl, pH 7.4 was added. 400 mg POROS 20 EP was suspended in the solution and the suspension was mixed gently on a shaker at RT. At 10-min intervals, five times in total, an additional 0.24 ml of 100 mM phosphate / 1.50 M NaCl, pH 7.4 was added to the suspension. After additional shaking for 15 5 days at RT the suspension was filtered on a sintered glass funnel. The matrix was suspended in 4 ml 0.2 M phosphate / 0.1 M 2-mercaptoethanol, pH 7.4 and mixed on a shaker for 2 h at RT. The matrix was washed in a sintered glass funnel using 20 ml of 10 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4 and 20 ml of 1.0 M NaCl. After additional washing with 20 ml of 10 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, the matrix was packed in a PEEK column (4.6 x 50 mm).

20 **Example 11:** *Antibody purification.* Antiserum was adjusted to 50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.0. The solution was clarified by passage through a 0.2 µm filter. 0.4 ml filtrate was applied at 10 ml/min to the antigen column previously equilibrated with buffer B (50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.0). After the column was washed with 4.1 ml buffer B and with 12.5 ml buffer B / 0.15 M NaCl, the adsorbed antibody was eluted using 12.4 ml of 50 mM sodium citrate / 0.15 M NaCl, 25 pH 3.0 followed by 3.4 ml of 100 mM sodium citrate / 1.5 M NaCl, pH 3.0. The eluate was collected as 10 ml fractions in tubes containing 2 ml of 0.5 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.0, to immediately neutralize the citric acid.

Example 12: *Preparation of immunoaffinity column.* Purified antibody was concentrated to a protein concentration of 0.3 mg/ml using ultrafiltration with YM1 cellulose membranes. 30 The antibody solution was adjusted to 10 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4. After filtration of the solution through a 0.2 µm filter 100 µl filtrate was applied at 0.2 ml/min to a POROS 20 PA column (2.1 x 30 mm). This step was repeated 17 times. Adsorbed antibody was cross-linked using cross-linking solution (100 mM triethanolamine, pH 8.5). After the column was

washed with 5 ml of buffer C (10 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4) 2 ml cross-linking solution was applied at 0.5 ml/min onto the cartridge. The procedure was repeated 6 more times, using a total volume of 14 ml cross-linking solution. To block unreacted functional groups on the cross-linking reagents 2 ml of 100 mM monoethanolamine, pH 9.0
5 (quenching solution), was loaded onto the cartridge at 0.5 ml/min. The column was washed using 2 ml of buffer C and the cross-linking step was repeated using another 2 ml quenching solution. The immunoaffinity column was cycled between buffer C and 12 mM HCl / 0.15 M NaCl 3 times using a total volume of 12 ml of solution.

Example 13: *Immunoaffinity column purification of XT.* XT-containing fractions eluted
10 from the heparin affinity matrix were desalted using diafiltration with YM1 cellulose membranes and passed through a 0.2 µm filter. 100 µl of this XT-sample was applied to the immunoaffinity column equilibrated with buffer D (20 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.0) at a flow rate of 1 ml/min. The column was washed with 1.4 ml of buffer D and with 8.5 ml of buffer D / 0.15 M NaCl. The XT activity was eluted with 4.2 ml of 12 mM HCl followed by 1.2 ml of 12 mM
15 HCl / 1.5 M NaCl. Alternatively the elution was performed using 100 µl of antigen at 1 mg/ml in buffer D. Fractions (1 ml) were collected into tubes containing 1 ml of 0.1 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.0. The XT activities of the fractions were determined.

Example 14: *Aprotinin affinity chromatography.* 200 µl of desalted XT solution from the heparin purification step was applied at 10 ml/min to the aprotinin column previously
20 equilibrated with buffer A. After washing the column with 6.6 ml of buffer A the adsorbed protein was eluted stepwise using the same buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl (10.0 ml), 0.54 M NaCl (10.0 ml), 1.00 M NaCl (10.0 ml) and 1.50 M NaCl (2.4 ml). **Example 15:** *Western Blot Analysis.* For western blot analysis, proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane in a semi-dry instrument (Novex). After transfer nonspecific
25 antibody binding sites were blocked with 2% BSA in 0.1 M Tris/HCl, pH 7.2, for 1 h at RT. The membrane was incubated with antiserum in 50 mM phosphate / 0.15 M NaCl, 0.5 ml/l Tween 20, pH 7.4 at 1:1000 dilution for 1 h. Bound antibody was detected using a second anti-rabbit goat immunoglobulin coupled to horse-radish peroxidase at a 1:1000 dilution. The blot was developed using 4-chloro-1-naphthol.

30 **Example 16:** *Gel filtration chromatography.* A sample of 100 µl from the heparin purification step was applied at 1.0 ml/min to a TSK G3000 SW column (30 cm x 7.5 mm, 10 µm particle size) which had previously been equilibrated with buffer A / 0.15 M NaCl. Proteins were eluted with the same buffer. Fractions of 200 µl were collected and tested for XT activity.

Column calibration was performed using thyroglobulin (669.000), ferritin (440.000), aldolase (158.000), albumin (67.000), ovalbumin (43.000).

Example 17: *N-glycosidase F digestion.* Aliquots (1 µg) of XT were digested with 3,1 x 10⁻³ units of N-glycosidase F at 37°C for 1 h and 12 h (Table II). The samples were then 5 subjected to SDS-PAGE, and protein bands were detected by silver staining.

Example 18: *Measurement of protein concentration.* Protein concentration was estimated by absorbance at 280 nm assuming E^{1%}_{1 cm} = 10.0 or with the *Bicinchoninic Acid Protein Assay* using bovine serum albumin as a standard.

Example 19: *PCR-based cloning of human xylosyltransferase.* Degenerate oligonucleotide 10 primers with deoxyinosine substitution were designed based upon the amino acid sequence of peptides obtained after digestion of the isolated human XT with trypsin or Lys-C. The first strand of cDNA was synthesized by the reverse transcription reaction using poly(A)⁺ RNA isolated from the chondrosarcoma cell line SW1353 as template and oligo(dT) as primer. The reverse transcription reaction was performed at 37°C for 2 h using 50 pmol of oligo(dT) 15 primers, 1 µg of poly(A)⁺ RNA, a 0.5 mM concentration of each dNTP, 1x RT buffer and 200 units of RNase H deficient Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (Life Technologies, Eggenstein, Germany) in a final volume of 20 µl. For PCR amplification the reaction mixture contained 4 µl of the reverse transcription reaction solution, 50 pmol of each primer, a 0.25 mM concentration of each dNTP, 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 1.5 20 mM MgCl₂ and 2.5 units of hot start *Taq* polymerase (Life Technologies) in a final volume of 50 µl. Amplification with degenerate oligonucleotide primers was carried out by 40 cycles at 94°C for 1 min, 48°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 2 min, followed by a final extension step at 72°C for 15 min. After agarose electrophoresis of the PCR products, DNA fragments were excised, 25 subcloned into the pCR2.1 vector (Invitrogen, Groningen, Netherlands) and sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method using *Taq* DNA polymerase (Big-dye terminator cycle sequencing kit, Perkin-Elmer, Norwalk, CT, USA) with an automated DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Weiterstadt, Germany). Several clones were sequenced to compensate for misreading by *Taq* polymerase.

Example 20: *Rapid amplification of 5' and 3' cDNA ends (RACE).* For amplification of the 5' 30 and 3' ends of the XT-I and XT-II isoform cDNA RACE experiments were performed using commercially available systems (Clontech, Heidelberg, Germany; Life Technologies) according to the manufacturers' instructions. For 3'-RACE 1 µg placenta poly(A)⁺ mRNA (Clontech) was reverse transcribed with a 3'-CDS primer (Clontech). PCR amplification of the 3' cDNA end of

human XT-I was accomplished according to a touch-down PCR protocol (5 cycles: 94°C for 30 s, 72°C for 3 min, 5 cycles: 94°C for 30 s, 70°C for 45 s, 72°C for 3 min, 25 cycles: 94°C for 30 s, 65°C for 45 s, 72°C for 3 min) with the gene-specific primer GSP1b 5'-
5 GTGGGTATGCAGAAGTGGGGAAAGGGAC-3' and the UPM primer mix (Clontech). An aliquot of the first PCR was subjected to semi-nested PCR (30 cycles) using the primer Con2111 5'-CCCTCCGCAATGCCTACA-3' and the UPM primer mix. The DNA fragments obtained were subcloned into the vector pCR2.1 (Invitrogen) and sequenced. PCR amplification of the 3' cDNA end of the XT-II isoform was carried out with the primers AB10267 5'-
10 ACTGAGGTACCGCAATACAA-3' and UPM using the touch-down PCR protocol. For 5'-RACE 1 µg of placenta poly(A)⁺ mRNA was subjected to a reverse transcription and 5' tailing reaction with the 5'-CDS primer and the SMART oligo (Clontech) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The 5' end of the XT-I cDNA was amplified using the primer GSP_776L 5'-
15 GCCGCACTCAG-GTGATGAAGAAGT-3' and UPM with a touch-down PCR protocol. An aliquot was used as template in a second semi-nested PCR reaction with the primers GSP_503L 5'-ACCA-CCAGGACAAAGGCGATTCTGA-3' and UPM. The 5'-cDNA end of XT-II was obtained by 5'-RACE amplification using the primers AB10315L 5'-AGTCGAACAGTCCAGG-GCC-3' and UPM mix. A new primer for a 5'-RACE reaction was designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of the largest fragment obtained (2 kbp), and the experiment was repeated with the primer AB5846L 5'-CACGATCTCGCACTTGGGG-3' as described above. The 20 nucleotide sequences of human XT-I and XT-II cDNA have been submitted to the GenBank/EBI Data Bank with the accession numbers AJ277441 and AJ277442.

Example 21: *Isolation of XT-I cDNA from human brain and chondrocyte cDNA libraries.*
Plasmid-DNA was isolated from a human whole brain cDNA library (Life Technologies) and a human chondrocyte cDNA library (Clontech) and used as template in a PCR-based approach 25 for isolation of the 5' end of the XT-I cDNA. Briefly, GSP_776L and 5'ADLD 5'-CTATTCGATGATGAAGATACCCCACCAAACCC-3' primers were used in a PCR reaction with 1 µg of plasmid DNA as template. The DNA fragments were subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis and 0.7-3 kb long fragments were excised from the gel and used as a template in a semi-nested PCR reaction with GSP_503L and 5'-ADLD primers. DNA fragments were then 30 subcloned into the vector pCR2.1 and sequenced.

Example 22: *Cloning of rat XT-I and XT-II cDNA.* A RT-PCR based approach using primers based upon the nucleotide sequence of human XT-I and XT-II was employed for amplification of XT-I and XT-II cDNA from rat. The first strand of cDNA was synthesized by the reverse

transcription reaction using poly(A)⁺ RNA isolated from the rat liver cell line BRL3A as template and oligo(dT) as primer. DNA fragments obtained after PCR amplification using moderate stringent conditions were subcloned into the vector pCR2.1 and sequenced. The 5' and 3' ends of the XT-I and XT-II cDNA from rat tissue were amplified using the RACE 5 strategy with gene-specific primers as described above. The nucleotide sequences of rat XT-I and XT-II cDNA have been submitted to the GenBank/EBI Data Bank with the accession numbers AJ295748 and AJ295749.

Example 23: *Expression levels of the XT-I and the XT-II isoform in human tissues.*
A Human Multiple Tissue cDNA Panel (Clontech) was used for the analysis of expression 10 levels. Levels of amplification of the housekeeping gene glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, whose transcript is always present in the tissues at an almost constant level, were determined in parallel for quality control. For amplification of the XT-I encoding transcript the primers 128U and 601L were used, whereas primers AB10267U and AB12394L 15 5'-GGAAGAGCTGGGTGTGGAAT-3' were employed for the XT-II. PCR reactions were carried out by 22-36 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, 60-65°C for 45 s and 72°C for 2 min. Amplification of a transcript was performed using a serial number of cycles to find the conditions for semiquantitative amplification, and aliquots were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Example 24: *Transfection and transient expression of XT.* For construction of a eukaryotic expression vector a DNA fragment including the known coding sequence of XT-I cDNA was 20 amplified by PCR using XT_Exp1L 5'-TTTCCCGTTGAGATCCTGCT-3' and XT_Exp3U 5'-ACAGACAGCAACAACGAGAA-3' as primers and placenta first-strand cDNA (Clontech) as template. The 2450 bp fragment obtained was cloned into the vector pcDNA4/HisMax-TOPO (Invitrogen) resulting in the fusion of XT-I to the *Xpress* epitope. The plasmid pCG227-XT-I was then transiently transfected into CHO-K1 cells. The coding region of the XT-II cDNA was 25 amplified by PCR using the primers AB_Exp9U 5'-AAAGGAAGGCAGAGGAAGC-3' and AB_Exp3L 5'-ACCCCTCCACTGT-CTGTAAG-3' and placenta first-strand cDNA as template. The obtained 2440 bp DNA fragment was cloned into the expression vector pcDNA4/HisMax-TOPO resulting in the fusion of XT-II to the aminoterminal *Xpress* epitope. The plasmid termed pCG226-XT-II was transiently transfected into CHO-K1 cells. 2x10⁵ cells precultured 30 for 1 day in a 35 mm diameter cell culture dish were transfected with 2 µg of plasmid DNA and 6 µl of Fugene 6 transfection reagent (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). For determination of transfection efficiency CHO-K1 cells were transfected with 2 µg of the control plasmid pcDNA4/HisMax-TOPO-*lacZ*. 48 h after transfection the cell culture medium was harvested.

Protein G agarose beads (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany) and mouse anti-Xpress monoclonal antibody (Invitrogen) were added to the cell culture supernatant and incubated at 4°C for 1 h. After centrifugation at 10.000 g for 1 min the absorbed proteins were twice washed with PBS and resuspended in a final volume of 50 µl. XT activity was then assayed in the samples.

- 5 **Example 25:** *Characterization of the reaction products.* For characterization of the reaction product of recombinant XT-I the peptide QEEEGSGGGQK, which is homologous to the amino terminus of bikunin (Brinkmann *et al.*, 1997, I.c.), was used as acceptor in the XT activity assay. After incubation for 75 min at 37°C the enzyme was heat-inactivated by incubation for 15 min at 65°C and the reaction mixture was used for α- and β-xylosidase treatment and
- 10 alkaline β-elimination. For the linkage-specific digestion of the bound [¹⁴C]-D-xylose 4 mU of α-xylosidase (Seikagaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) or 4 mU of β-xylosidase (Sigma, Dreieich, Germany) were added to the samples and incubated for 60 min at 37°C. The reaction mixtures were then placed on Immobilon-AV membrane discs and allowed to dry. The discs were washed with trichloroacetic acid as described above and the remaining incorporated
- 15 radioactivity was determined against appropriate controls. The alkaline cleavage of the O-glycosidic linkage between the [¹⁴C]-D-xylose and the β-hydroxyamino acid serine was performed as described elsewhere (Montreuil *et al.*, 1994). Briefly, the reaction mixture was adjusted to pH 10 with diluted NaOH and an equal volume of cold, freshly prepared sodiumboro-hydride solution (2 M sodiumborohydride in 0.1 M NaOH) was added. After
- 20 incubation at 45°C for 16 h the cooled solution was neutralized by adding 50% acetic acid and placed on Immobilon-AV membrane discs. After drying the discs were washed with trichloroacetic acid and the remaining radioactivity was measured by liquid scintillation counting.

Patent Claims

1. An isoform of *UDP-D-xylose:proteoglycan core protein β-D-xylosyltransferase(XT)*.
- 5 2. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence of the isoform of claim 1 or a portion thereof, having the biological activity of XT.
3. A protein of claim 1 or 2 deriving from human or rat sources (hXT, rXT)
- 10 4. An isolated protein according to claim 3, wherein said hXT has a molecular weight of 120.000 under SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis conditions.
5. A recombinant protein of claim 3, wherein said protein is hXT-I comprising at least 827 amino acids.
- 15 6. A protein according claim 5, having the amino acid sequence as depicted in Fig. 7B.
7. A protein according to claim 3, wherein said protein is hXT-II comprising 865 amino acids and is an isoform of hXT-I.
- 20 8. A protein according to claim 7 exhibiting approximately 55% overall sequence identity to hXT-I
9. A protein according claim 8, having the amino acid sequence as depicted in Fig. 8B.
- 25 10. A DNA sequence coding for a protein of any of the claims 1 – 9.
11. A DNA sequence according to claim 10 comprising the nucleotide sequence coding for hXT-I as depicted in Fig. 7A, or rXT-I as depicted in Fig. 9.
- 30 12. A DNA sequence according to claim 10 comprising the nucleotide sequence coding for hXT-II as depicted in Fig. 8A or rXT-II as depicted in Fig. 10.

13. An expression vector comprising a promotor sequence, a DNA sequence of claim 10 and optionally a signal sequence.
14. An expression host cell comprising a vector of claim 13, said host cell being capable of expressing a protein of any of the claims 1 – 9.
15. An antibody directed against a protein as defined in any of the claims 1- 9.
16. A process for isolating and purifying a protein as defined in claims 1 – 4, characterized by the following steps:
 - (i) culturing cells having an increased level of XT, and harvesting the supernatant of said cell culture,
 - (ii) fractionated ammonium sulfate precipitation of the supernatant of step (i),
 - (iii) heparin affinity chromatography of the precipitate of step (ii),
 - (iv) ion exchange chromatography of the step (iii) product,
 - (v) affinity chromatography of the step (iv) product, and
 - (vi) SDS-Polyacrylamide gel elektrophoresis of step (v).
17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a protein of any of the claims 1 – 9 and a pharmacologically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.
18. Use of a protein of any of the claims 1 – 9 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of sclerotic diseases and chronic inflammatory joint diseases.
19. Use of claim 18, wherein said medicament is an inhibitor or antagonist of said protein.
20. Use of a protein of any of the claims 1 – 9 as diagnostic marker.
21. Use of a DNA molecule of any of the claims 10 – 12 as gene marker.
22. Use of an antibody as defined in claim 15 in an immunological assay for determination of a protein having the biological activity of hXT as diagnostic tool.

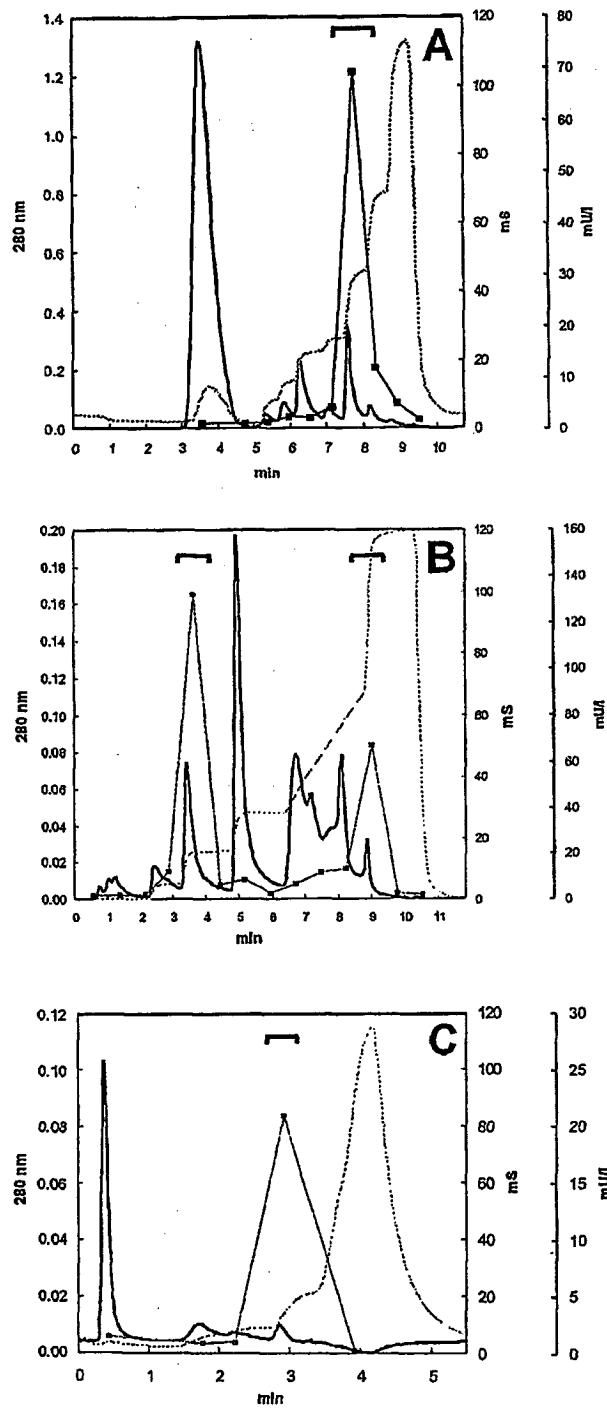
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

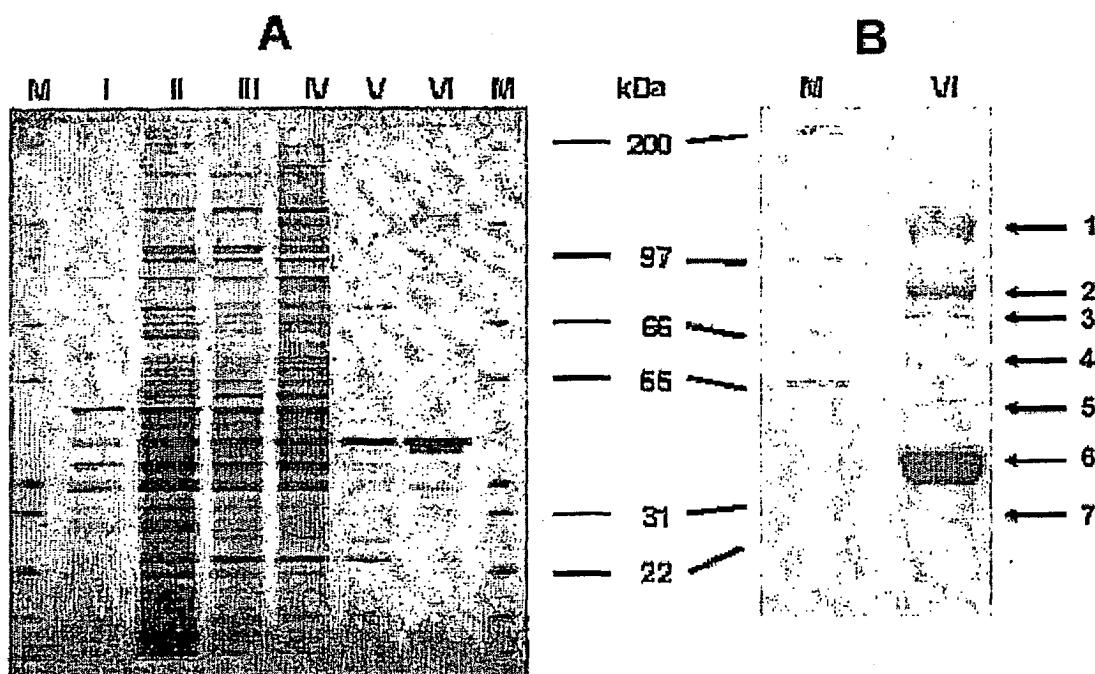
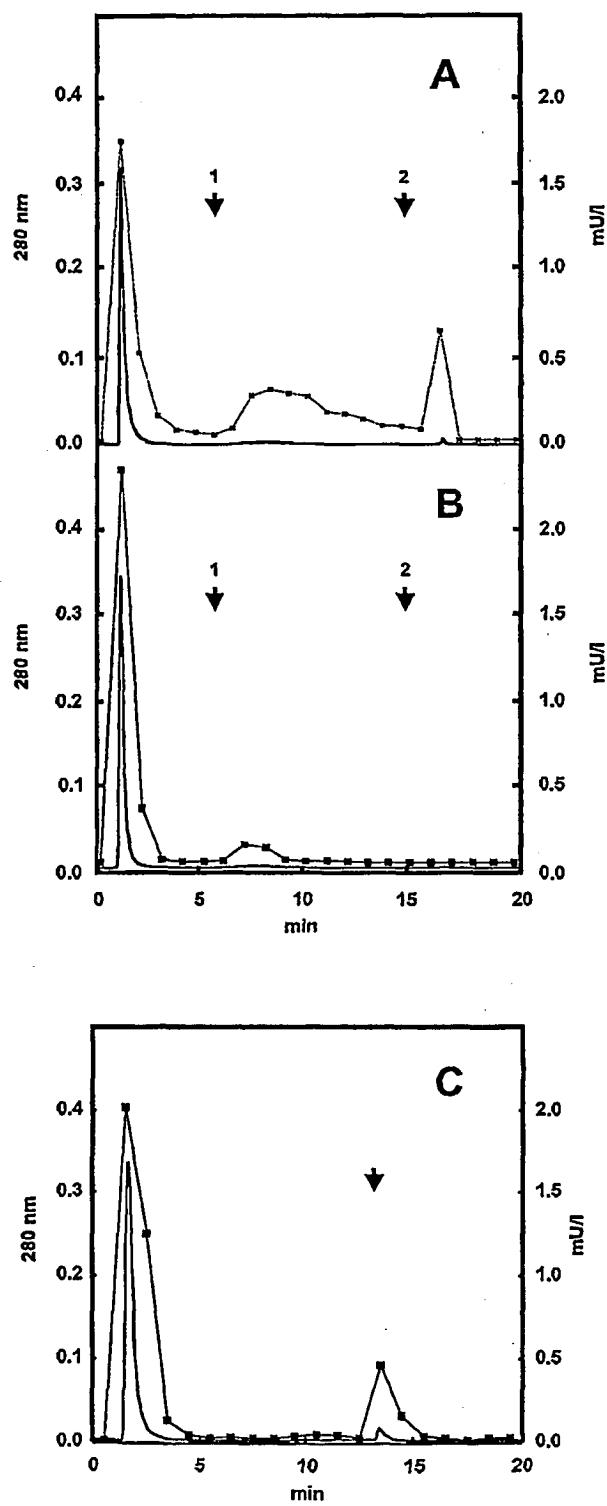
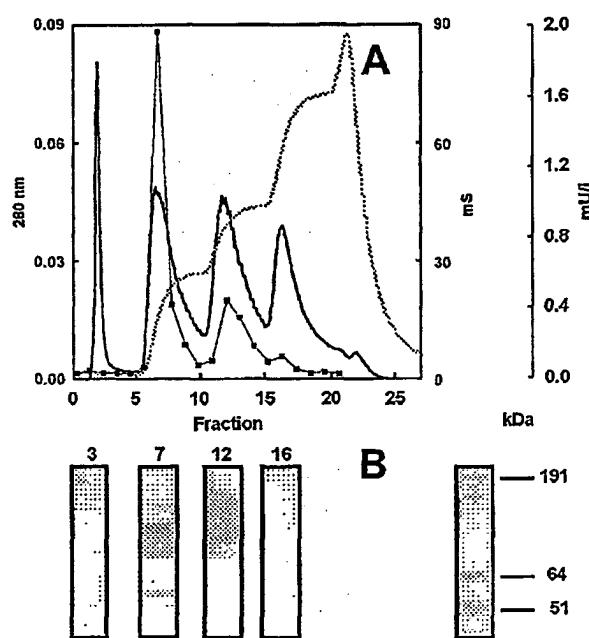
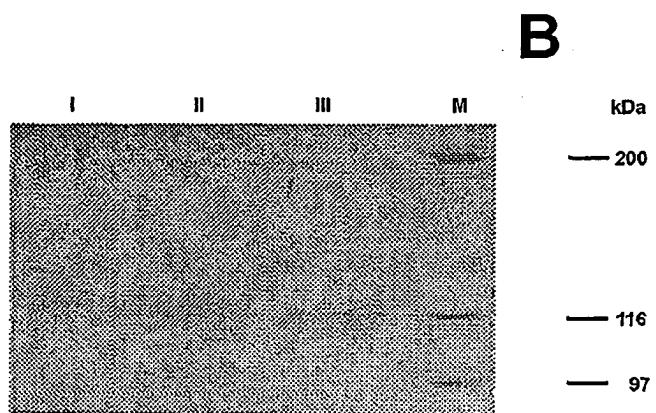
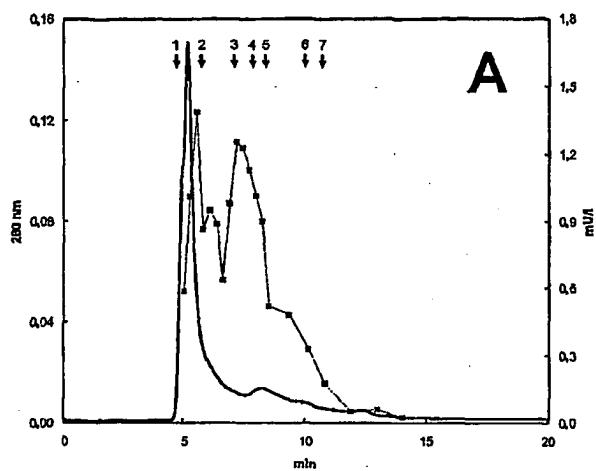


Fig. 3

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Fig. 4

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Fig. 5

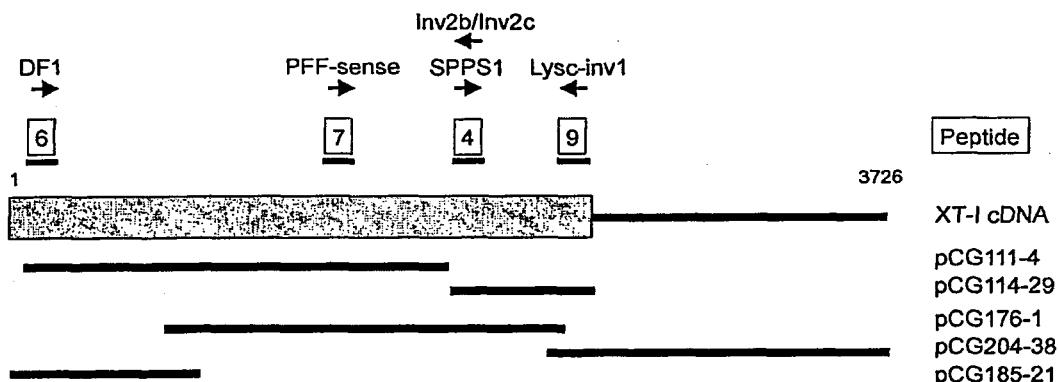
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Fig. 6

(A)

SPPS1 5'-ATH GCI AGY CCI CCI AGY GA-3'
 Peptide 4 Ile Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg
 Inv2b 5'-TAD CGN AGI GGN GGI AGI CT-3'
 Inv2c 5'-TAD CGN TCR GGI GGI TCR CT-3'
 DF1 5'-GAY TTY GAR AAY GTI GAY AA-3'
 Peptide 6 Asp Phe Glu Asn Val Asp Asn Ser Phe Ala Pro Arg
 PFF-sense 5'-CCI ACI TTY TTY GCN CG-3'
 Peptide 7 Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg
 Peptide 9 Glu Leu Gly Ala Val Lys Pro Asp Gly Arg Leu
 Lysc-inv1 3'-CCN CGI CAN TTY GGN CTR CC-5'

(B)



(C)

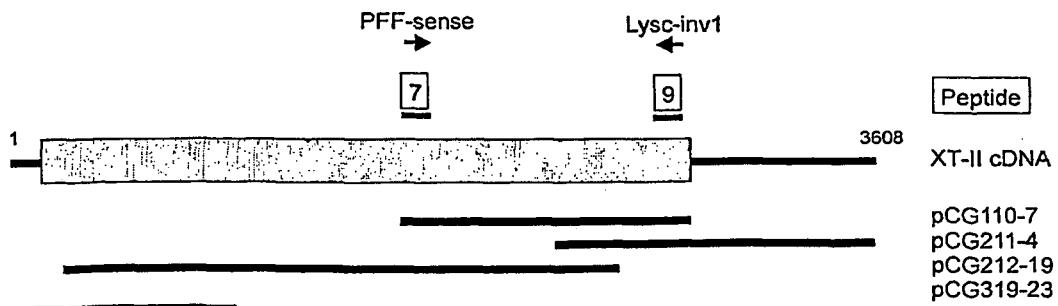


Fig. 7A

ACTCAGGATGGCTACTTTCTCATCGGCCAAAGAGAAAGTGCACAGACAGCAACAACGAGAACTCT
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CCTGAGTTGGCGAAGAACGCCACCGAGTAGACAGAAGGAGCTTTGAAAAGGAAGCTGGACAGCAGGAG
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GCCAACAGCAGCCACGGAAAGGATGTGTCAGACCGCCTCATGCCAGGAAAAGCTGGGGCAGCTCCCC
GAGACCAAGTATGACCAGCCCCCTAACTGTGACATCTCAGGAAGGAGGCCATCTGCCCTGTCCCCT
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CTTGGAGCAAAACTCCTGAGCTAGACAGCAGCAGCACCCATCCCTGCCAGAGCCCTCCGTTGAG
GTCAGACACACAAAACCTCGTCAATTGACACCGGTGCTGTTGGGAGTGACCAAACCATGAACCA
ACTTTCCCGTCCAGGAAATAGCATTGAGATTGGTTTTAATTGATGCCCTCGGCCACAGGCTCA
ACGGGACATGCAACATAAAATGGGAAGGTATTCAACCCGCCGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Fig. 7B

Thr Gln Asp Gly Tyr Phe Ser His Arg Pro Lys Glu Lys Val Arg Thr
 Asp Ser Asn Asn Glu Asn Ser Val Pro Lys Asp Phe Glu Asn Val Asp
Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln Lys Gln Lys His Gln Pro Glu
Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Pro Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Lys
Leu Glu Gln Glu Lys Gly Lys Gly His Thr Phe Pro Gly Lys Gly
Pro Gly Glu Val Leu Pro Pro Gly Asp Arg Ala Ala Ala Asn Ser Ser
His Gly Lys Asp Val Ser Arg Pro Pro His Ala Arg Lys Thr Gly Gly
Ser Ser Pro Glu Thr Lys Tyr Asp Gln Pro Pro Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser
Gly Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Lys Ser Lys His Cys
Arg Gln Glu Ile Gly Glu Thr Tyr Cys Arg His Lys Leu Gly Leu Leu
Met Pro Glu Lys Val Thr Arg Phe Cys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Ala Asn
Lys Asn Val Gln Trp Asp Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Tyr Met Pro Ala Asn
Pro Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Val Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg
Gln Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Lys Ala Ile Tyr His Lys Asp His Phe Tyr
Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu His Arg Gln Val Leu
Gln Val Ser Arg Gln Tyr Ser Asn Val Arg Val Thr Pro Trp Arg Met
Ala Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gln Ser
Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Glu Met Thr Asp Trp Pro Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile
Asn Leu Ser Ala Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ile Arg Thr Asn Asp Gln Leu Val
Ala Phe Leu Ser Arg Tyr Arg Asp Met Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly
Arg Asp Asn Ala Arg Phe Ile Arg Lys Gln Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe
Leu Glu Cys Asp Ala His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Arg Ile Pro
Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg
Arg Phe Val Glu Tyr Val Thr Phe Ser Thr Asp Asp Leu Val Thr Lys
Met Lys Gln Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe
His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro His Cys Asp Thr Met Val Asp Asn
Asn Leu Arg Ile Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln
Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys
Pro Gln Asp Phe His Arg Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe
Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ala Val Val Asn Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu
Asp Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg
Ser Tyr Trp Glu Asn Val Tyr Asp Glu Pro Asp Gly Ile His Ser Leu
Ser Asp Val Thr Leu Thr Leu Tyr His Ser Phe Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu
Arg Arg Ala Glu Thr Ser Leu His Thr Asp Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Arg
Tyr Tyr Pro Met Gly His Pro Ala Ser Val His Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ala
Asp Arg Phe Gln Gly Phe Leu Ile Lys His His Ala Thr Asn Leu Ala
Val Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Thr Trp Val Met Pro Lys Lys Val
Phe Lys Ile Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu Gln Phe Ser
Glu Val Gly Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe
Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Met Asp Glu Pro Val Gly Met Gln Lys Trp
Gly Lys Gly Pro Asn Val Thr Val Thr Val Ile Trp Val Asp Pro Val
Asn Val Ile Ala Ala Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ile Glu Ser Thr Ala Glu
Phe Thr His Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Val
Trp Thr Val Lys Ile Leu His His Trp Val Pro Val Ala Glu Thr Lys
Phe Leu Val Ala Pro Leu Thr Phe Ser Asn Arg Gln Pro Ile Lys Pro
Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu His Asn Gly Pro Leu Arg Asn Ala Tyr Met
Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Ser Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Leu Pro Ile Asn
Pro Ala Gln Val Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Asn Ala Ala Ser Thr Gly Thr
Ala Leu Glu Gly Trp Leu Asp Ser Leu Val Gly Gly Met Trp Thr Ala
Met Asp Ile Cys Ala Thr Gly Pro Thr Ala Cys Pro Val Met Gln Thr
Cys Ser Gln Thr Ala Trp Ser Ser Phe Ser Pro Asp Pro Lys Ser Glu
Leu Gly Ala Val Lys Pro Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg

Fig.8A

CGCAGGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCGGCGCCGCCGGCCCGCCTCCCTAGGCCTGGAGGAGGGGGGG
CGGCTCAGCCCCGCGCCCGTGCAGCGCTCGCGGCCGGGTTGCAGGGCTGGCGCGCCGCTCCCG
GGCAGGAAGATGGTGCGAGCGCGAGTCAGAAGCTGGTGAGCTTACAGCGCCCTGGAGGAGGACAGGCGGG
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CGAGAAAGGAAGGCAGAGGAAGCCACGCCACTGGACCCCTGGCAAGGTTCCAAGGACACAGACAGTCA
GCAGGGCGACGGGCAGCACAGGCAGAGGCATGGCGCTGGCGGGCGTGTGAGAGGCCAGGAGTGC
CCGTGGCCAAGGTGGTACGGCAGTAACCAGCCAGAGGCCAGGGCGGGTCCCACCTGCCCCACC
TCCGGAAGCCCCAGGCCAGAACCTGAGTGGGCAGCAGCTGGGGAGGGCGCTGGTAGGGCAGCTGGC
TTCCCACACAGGAGATAACAGGGAGCGTGGAGGGCAGCCACGGACAATGGCTTACCCCCCA
AGTGCAGAGATCGTGGCAAGGACGCAGTGTCTGCAGTGGCCGGGCCAGCACCAGCAGTGCAGCAGGA
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ACCAGGAGGTGCTGGAAATCTGGACTCCACCTGTACGGCAGTACCCCCCGGCCAGCCAGCCCTCAA
GGCCTACTGGGAGAACACCTACGACGCCGTGATGGCCCCAGTGGCTCAGTGTATGTCATGTCACTGCT
TACACAGCCTCGCCGCCCTAGCCTGCACCATGCCACTGCTGCCACCCCCAACGACTCTAACGCC
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CTGGTGCAGCAGCGGTGCAGCCCTCAGCCAGGGCCGGCAGAGACGCTTGAGATGTGGCTGATGCC
CAAGGGCTGCTGAAGCTGTTGGGGCGCAGTGACCAAGGCCAGGGCTCAGAGTCTGGAGGTGGACTG
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CGTGCAGCGCTGGGCCGGGGCCAACTCACAGCCACAGTGGTCTGGATGACCCAACCTATGTGGT
GCCACATCTTATGACATCACAGTAGATACGGAGACTGAGGTACGCCAATACAAGCCCCACTGAGCCGG
CCCTGCCAGGGCCCTGGACTGTTGACTCCTCAGTTCTGGGAACCGCTGGGTGAGACCCGCTTCC
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GAAATATGCAACAGAACAGAACATATCTCTATCTCTA

Fig. 8B

Met Val Ala Ser Ala Arg Val Gln Lys Leu Val Arg Arg Tyr Lys Leu Ala
Ile Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Val Trp Ser
Phe Ser Gly Leu Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Gly Glu Lys Gly Arg Gln Arg Lys
Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Lys Asp Thr Asp Ser Ser Ala
Gly Arg Arg Gly Ser Thr Gly Arg Arg His Gly Arg Trp Arg Gly Arg Ala
Glu Ser Pro Gly Val Pro Val Ala Lys Val Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Arg
Gln Arg Ala Ser Arg Arg Val Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Glu Ala Pro Gly
Arg Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Glu Ala Leu Val Gly Ala Ala
Gly Phe Pro Pro His Gly Asp Thr Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
Thr Asp Asn Gly Phe Thr Pro Lys Cys Glu Ile Val Gly Lys Asp Ala Leu
Ser Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Ser Thr Lys Gln Cys Gln Gln Glu Ile Ala Asn
Val Val Cys Leu His Gln Ala Gly Ser Leu Met Pro Lys Ala Val Pro Arg
His Cys Gln Leu Thr Gly Lys Met Ser Pro Gly Ile Gln Trp Asp Glu Ser
Gln Ala Gln Gln Pro Met Asp Gly Pro Pro Val Arg Ile Ala Tyr Met Leu
Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ile Arg Gln Leu Lys Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala Val
Tyr His Glu Gln His Phe Phe Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asp Tyr
Leu His Arg Glu Val Val Glu Leu Ala Gln Gly Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg Val
Thr Pro Trp Arg Met Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Met
Tyr Leu Arg Ser Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly Trp Ala Trp Asp
Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser Ala Thr Asp Tyr Pro Thr Arg Thr Asn Glu Glu
Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Ser Lys Asn Arg Asp Lys Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser His
Gly Arg Asp Asn Ser Arg Phe Ile Lys Lys Gln Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe
His Glu Cys Asp Ser His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Glu Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala
Gly Ile Val Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Val Leu Thr Arg Ser Phe
Val Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr Thr Asp Asp Pro Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln
Phe Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val Leu
Glu Asn Ser Leu Ala Cys Glu Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg Val Thr
Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp
Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu
Gln Gln Val Ser Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ser Thr Val
Asn Gln Glu Val Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Phe His Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Pro
Pro Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Lys Ala Tyr Trp Glu Asn Thr Tyr Asp Ala Ala
Asp Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Phe
Ala Arg Leu Ser Leu His His Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Met Gly Thr
Pro Leu Cys Arg Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Val His Leu Tyr
Phe Tyr Asp Asp His Phe Gln Gly Tyr Leu Val Thr Gln Ala Val Gln Pro
Ser Ala Gln Gly Pro Ala Glu Thr Leu Glu Met Trp Leu Met Pro Gln Gly
Ser Leu Lys Leu Leu Gly Arg Ser Asp Gln Ala Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Leu
Glu Val Gly Thr Asp Trp Asp Pro Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly
Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Glu Pro Val Ala Val Gln Arg Trp Ala Arg
Gly Pro Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Val Val Trp Ile Asp Pro Thr Tyr Val Val
Ala Thr Ser Tyr Asp Ile Thr Val Asp Thr Glu Thr Glu Val Thr Gln Tyr
Lys Pro Pro Leu Ser Arg Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Pro Trp Thr Val Arg Leu
Leu Gln Phe Trp Glu Pro Leu Gly Glu Thr Arg Phe Leu Val Leu Pro Leu
Thr Phe Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp Ala Ser Trp Leu His
Ala Gly Pro Pro His Asn Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser
Ser Ile Leu Asn Leu Pro Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Gln Arg
His Thr Gln Leu Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Trp Thr Asp Arg Glu Leu
Ser Ser Phe Trp Ser Val Ala Gly Leu Cys Ala Ile Gly Pro Ser Pro Cys
Pro Ser Leu Glu Pro Cys Arg Leu Thr Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Asp
Pro Lys Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Val Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg

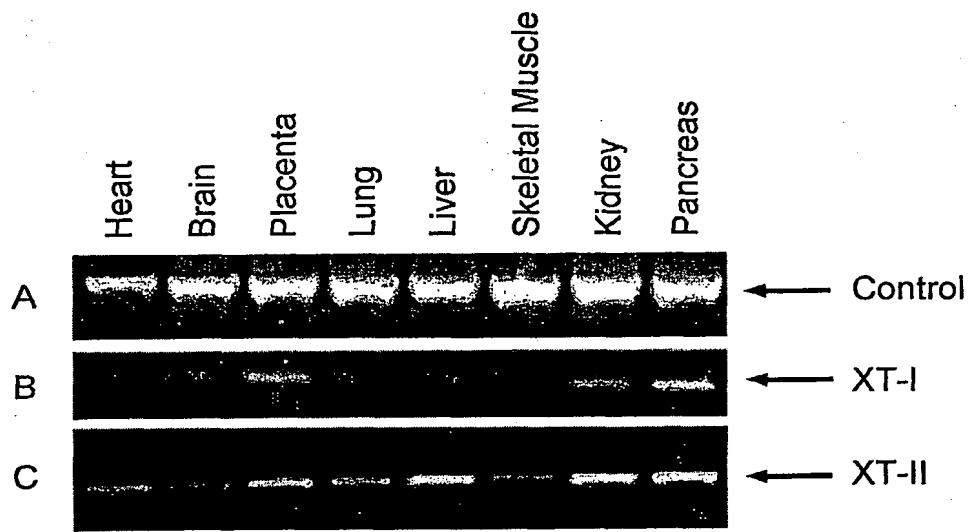
Fig. 9

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TGTCAAGGACCTGTGTCAGGACAGTGGAAAGAGAGGATTGGAGGCCAGA

Fig. 10

GCGCTCGCGGCCGGTTGCAGGGCCGGACGCGCCCCGTCCCCGGCAGGAAGATGGTGGCGA
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 CTGCTGCAGGGCCTGGTGGAGCTCAGCGGCCCTGGAGGAGGACGAGCCGGCGAGAAAGG
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 CACAACCCGGAGGGAGGCCGGGAATTGCACCTTACAGACAATGGAGGGACGTCTCCTCTGGTAG
 CCAGGGAGCCCTAGAACAGTGGTGGGCTGTCTGTCAGGCTTCCAGGAAATGGACGACA
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Fig. 11



SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Kleesiek, Knut

<120> Xylosyltransferase and isoforms thereof

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gac agc aac aac gag aac tct gtc ccc aaa gac ttt gag aat gtg gac 96
Asp Ser Asn Asn Glu Asn Ser Val Pro Lys Asp Phe Glu Asn Val Asp
20 25 30

aac agc aac ttc gca ccc agg act caa aag cag aag cac cag cct gag 144
Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln Lys Gln Lys His Gln Pro Glu
35 40 45

ttg gcg aag aag cca ccg agt aga cag aag gag ctt ttg aaa agg aag 192
Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Pro Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Lys
50 55 60

2 / 32

ctg gaa cag cag gag aaa gga aaa gga cat aca ttc cct ggg aaa ggc Leu Glu Gln Gln Glu Lys Gly Lys Gly His Thr Phe Pro Gly Lys Gly 65 70 75 80	240
ccc ggt gag gtg ctg cct ccc ggg gac aga gcc gca gcc aac agc agc Pro Gly Glu Val Leu Pro Pro Gly Asp Arg Ala Ala Asn Ser Ser 85 90 95	288
cac ggg aag gat gtg tcc aga ccg cct cat gcc agg aaa act ggg ggc His Gly Lys Asp Val Ser Arg Pro Pro His Ala Arg Lys Thr Gly Gly 100 105 110	336
agc tcc ccc gag acc aag tat gac cag ccc cct aag tgt gac atc tca Ser Ser Pro Glu Thr Lys Tyr Asp Gln Pro Pro Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser 115 120 125	384
ggc aag gag gcc atc tct gcc ctg tcc cgt gct aag tcc aag cac tgc Gly Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Lys Ser Lys His Cys 130 135 140	432
cgc cag gag att ggg gag act tac tgc cgc cac aag tta ggg ctg ctg Arg Gln Glu Ile Gly Glu Thr Tyr Cys Arg His Lys Leu Gly Leu Leu 145 150 155 160	480
atg cct gag aag gtg act cgg ttc tgc ccc ctc gag ggt aaa gcc aac Met Pro Glu Lys Val Thr Arg Phe Cys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Ala Asn 165 170 175	528
aag aac gtg cag tgg gac gag gac tcc gtg gag tac atg cca gcc aac Lys Asn Val Gln Trp Asp Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Tyr Met Pro Ala Asn 180 185 190	576
ccg gtc aga atc gcc ttt gtc ctg gtg gtc cac ggc cgt gcc tct cgg Pro Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Val Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg 195 200 205	624
cag ttg cag cgc atg ttc aag gcc atc tac cac aaa gac cac ttc tac Gln Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Lys Ala Ile Tyr His Lys Asp His Phe Tyr 210 215 220	672
tac atc cac gtg gac aag cgc tct aat tac ctg cat cgg caa gtg ctc Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu His Arg Gln Val Leu 225 230 235 240	720
cag gtc tcc agg cag tac agc aat gtc cgc gtc acc ccc tgg aga atg Gln Val Ser Arg Gln Tyr Ser Asn Val Arg Val Thr Pro Trp Arg Met 245 250 255	768
gcc acc atc tgg gga gga gcc agc ctc ctg tcc acc tac ctg cag agc Ala Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gln Ser 260 265 270	816
atg cgg gac ctc ctg gag atg acc gac tgg ccc tgg gac ttc ttc atc Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Glu Met Thr Asp Trp Pro Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile 275 280 285	864
aac ctg agt gcg gcc gac tac ccc atc agg aca aat gac cag ttg gtg Asn Leu Ser Ala Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ile Arg Thr Asn Asp Gln Leu Val 290 295 300	912
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cg gac aat gca agg ttc att cg aag cag ggc ctg gat cg ctc ttc Arg Asp Asn Ala Arg Phe Ile Arg Lys Gln Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe 325	330	335	1008
ctg gag tgc gac gct cac atg tgg cgc ctg gga gat cg ggg atc cca Leu Glu Cys Asp Ala His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Arg Ile Pro 340	345	350	1056
gag ggc att gcc gtg gat ggc ggt tcg gac tgg ttc ctg ctg aac cg Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg 355	360	365	1104
agg ttt gta gaa tat gtg acc ttc tcc aca gac gat ctg gtg acc aag Arg Phe Val Glu Tyr Val Thr Phe Ser Thr Asp Asp Leu Val Thr Lys 370	375	380	1152
atg aaa cag ttc tac tcc tac acc ctg ctt cct gct gag tcc ttc ttc Met Lys Gln Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe 385	390	395	1200
cat acg gtc ctg gag aac agc ccc cac tgc gac acc atg gtg gac aac His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro His Cys Asp Thr Met Val Asp Asn 405	410	415	1248
aac ctg cgc atc acc aac tgg aat cgc aag ctg ggc tgc aag tgc cag Asn Leu Arg Ile Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln 420	425	430	1296
tac aag cac atc gtg gac tgg tgc ggc tgc tcc ccc aat gac ttc aag Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys 435	440	445	1344
ccg cag gac ttc cac cgc ttc cag cag aca gcc cgg cct acc ttc ttt Pro Gln Asp Phe His Arg Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe 450	455	460	1392
gcc cgc aag ttt gaa gcc gtg gtg aat cag gaa atc att ggg cag ctg Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ala Val Val Asn Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu 465	470	475	1440
gac tat tac ctg tac ggg aac tac cct gca ggt acc ccg ggc ctg cgc Asp Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg 485	490	495	1488
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agc gac gtg aca ctc acc ttg tac cac tcc ttt gcc cgc ctg ggt ctt Ser Asp Val Thr Leu Thr Leu Tyr His Ser Phe Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu 515	520	525	1584
cga cgg gct gag acg tcc ctg cac acg gat ggg gag aac agc tgc cga Arg Arg Ala Glu Thr Ser Leu His Thr Asp Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Arg 530	535	540	1632
tac tac cca atg ggc cac cca gca tct gtg cac ctc tac ttc ctt gct Tyr Tyr Pro Met Gly His Pro Ala Ser Val His Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ala 545	550	555	1680
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Glu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Gln	Ser	Leu	Asn	Pro	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asn		
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tgc	agc	cag	acg	gcc	tgg	agc	tcc	ttc	agc	cct	gac	ccc	aag	tcg	gag	2448	
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Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Pro Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Lys
50 55 60

Leu Glu Gln Gln Glu Lys Gly Lys Gly His Thr Phe Pro Gly Lys Gly
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Pro Gly Glu Val Leu Pro Pro Gly Asp Arg Ala Ala Ala Asn Ser Ser
85 90 95

His Gly Lys Asp Val Ser Arg Pro Pro His Ala Arg Lys Thr Gly Gly
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Ser Ser Pro Glu Thr Lys Tyr Asp Gln Pro Pro Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser
115 120 125

Gly Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Lys Ser Lys His Cys
130 135 140

Arg Gln Glu Ile Gly Glu Thr Tyr Cys Arg His Lys Leu Gly Leu Leu
145 150 155 160

Met Pro Glu Lys Val Thr Arg Phe Cys Pro Leu Glu Glu Lys Ala Asn
165 170 175

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Lys Asn Val Gln Trp Asp Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Tyr Met Pro Ala Asn
180 185 190

Pro Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Val Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg
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Gln Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Lys Ala Ile Tyr His Lys Asp His Phe Tyr
210 215 220

Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu His Arg Gln Val Leu
225 230 235 240

Gln Val Ser Arg Gln Tyr Ser Asn Val Arg Val Thr Pro Trp Arg Met
245 250 255

Ala Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gln Ser
260 265 270

Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Glu Met Thr Asp Trp Pro Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile
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Asn Leu Ser Ala Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ile Arg Thr Asn Asp Gln Leu Val
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Ala Phe Leu Ser Arg Tyr Arg Asp Met Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly
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Arg Asp Asn Ala Arg Phe Ile Arg Lys Gln Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe
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Leu Glu Cys Asp Ala His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Arg Ile Pro
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Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg
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Met Lys Gln Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe
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His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro His Cys Asp Thr Met Val Asp Asn
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Asn Leu Arg Ile Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln
420 425 430

Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys
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Pro Gln Asp Phe His Arg Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe
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Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ala Val Val Asn Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu
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Asp Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg
485 490 495

Ser Tyr Trp Glu Asn Val Tyr Asp Glu Pro Asp Gly Ile His Ser Leu
500 505 510

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Ser Asp Val Thr Leu Thr Leu Tyr His Ser Phe Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu
515 520 525

Arg Arg Ala Glu Thr Ser Leu His Thr Asp Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Arg
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Tyr Tyr Pro Met Gly His Pro Ala Ser Val His Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ala
545 550 555 560

Asp Arg Phe Gln Gly Phe Leu Ile Lys His His Ala Thr Asn Leu Ala
565 570 575

Val Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Thr Trp Val Met Pro Lys Lys Val
580 585 590

Phe Lys Ile Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu Gln Phe Ser
595 600 605

Glu Val Gly Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe
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Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Met Asp Glu Pro Val Gly Met Gln Lys Trp
625 630 635 640

Gly Lys Gly Pro Asn Val Thr Val Thr Val Ile Trp Val Asp Pro Val
645 650 655

Asn Val Ile Ala Ala Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ile Glu Ser Thr Ala Glu
660 665 670

Phe Thr His Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Val
675 680 685

Trp Thr Val Lys Ile Leu His His Trp Val Pro Val Ala Glu Thr Lys
690 695 700

Phe Leu Val Ala Pro Leu Thr Phe Ser Asn Arg Gln Pro Ile Lys Pro
705 710 715 720

Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu His Asn Gly Pro Leu Arg Asn Ala Tyr Met
725 730 735

Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Ser Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Leu Pro Ile Asn
740 745 750

Pro Ala Gln Val Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Asn Ala Ala Ser Thr Gly Thr
755 760 765

Ala Leu Glu Gly Trp Leu Asp Ser Leu Val Gly Gly Met Trp Thr Ala
770 775 780

Met Asp Ile Cys Ala Thr Gly Pro Thr Ala Cys Pro Val Met Gln Thr
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Met Val Ala Ser Ala Arg Val Gln
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Lys Leu Val Arg Arg Tyr Lys Leu Ala Ile Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile
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Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Val Trp Ser Phe Ser Gly Leu Glu Glu
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Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Lys Asp Thr Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Arg Arg Gly
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Ser Thr Gly Arg Arg His Gly Arg Trp Arg Gly Arg Ala Glu Ser Pro
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Gly Val Pro Val Ala Lys Val Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Arg Gln Arg
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gcc agc cgg cgg gtc cca cct gcc cca cct ccg gaa gcc cca ggc cgc 509
Ala Ser Arg Arg Val Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Glu Ala Pro Gly Arg
105 110 115 120

cag aac ctg agt ggg gca gca gct ggg gag gcg ctg gta ggg gca gct 557
Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Gly Glu Ala Leu Val Gly Ala Ala
125 130 135

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Gly Phe Pro Pro His Gly Asp Thr Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Ala Pro Gln			
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ccc acg gac aat ggc ttc acc ccc aag tgc gag atc gtg ggc aag gac	653		
Pro Thr Asp Asn Gly Phe Thr Pro Lys Cys Glu Ile Val Gly Lys Asp			
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gca ctg tct gca ctg gcc cgcc acc aag cag tgc cag cag gag	701		
Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Ser Thr Lys Gln Cys Gln Gln Glu			
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atc gcc aat gtg gtg tgc ctg cac cag gct ggg agc ctc atg ccc aag	749		
Ile Ala Asn Val Val Cys Leu His Gln Ala Gly Ser Leu Met Pro Lys			
185	190	195	200
gct gtg ccc cgcc cac tgt cag ctg act ggg aag atg agc ccc ggc atc	797		
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Arg Ile Ala Tyr Met Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ile Arg Gln Leu			
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Lys Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Tyr His Glu Gln His Phe Phe Tyr Ile			
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Cys Asp Ser His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Glu Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala Gly			
380	385	390	

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 Val Arg Leu Leu Gln Phe Trp Glu Pro Leu Gly Glu Thr Arg Phe Leu
 730 735 740

gtg ctg ccc ttg acc ttc aac cgc aaa cta cct ctc agg aaa gat gat 2429
 Val Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp
 745 750 755 760

gcc agc tgg ctg cac gca ggg cca ccc cac aac gag tac atg gag cag 2477
 Ala Ser Trp Leu His Ala Gly Pro Pro His Asn Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln
 765 770 775

agt ttc cag ggc ctg agt agc atc ctg aac ctg cct cag ccg gag ctc 2525
 Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Asn Leu Pro Gln Pro Glu Leu
 780 785 790

gc_g gag gag gct gcc cag ccg cac aca cag ctc aca ggc cct gc_g ctc 2573
 Ala Glu Ala Ala Gln Arg His Thr Gln Leu Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu
 795 800 805

gag gcc tgg aca gac agg gaa ctg agc agc ttc tgg tcc gtg gct gga 2621
 Glu Ala Trp Thr Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Ser Phe Trp Ser Val Ala Gly
 810 815 820

ctg tgt gcc ata ggc ccc tat ccc tgc ccc tcc ctg gag ccc tgc aga 2669
 Leu Cys Ala Ile Gly Pro Ser Pro Cys Pro Ser Leu Glu Pro Cys Arg
 825 830 835 840

ctg acc agc tgg agc tct ctg tcc ccc gac ccc aaa tca gag ctg ggg 2717
 Leu Thr Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Asp Pro Lys Ser Glu Leu Gly
 845 850 855

cct gtc aaa gca gac ggg cga ctc agg tagcaggccc ccagccatg 2764
 Pro Val Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg
 860 865

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 aagtggcc_a tgcgtgtgg ggcgcgtggc ttgctgagcc cacctgctat tggctgcac 3184

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gaggctgggc ctgcctcaactccaggccc tcatgccccatctgggtgc 3244
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Trp Ser Phe Ser Gly Leu Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Gly Glu Lys Gly Arg
 35 40 45

Gln Arg Lys Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Lys Asp Thr
 50 55 60

Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Arg Arg Gly Ser Thr Gly Arg Arg His Gly Arg
 65 70 75 80

Trp Arg Gly Arg Ala Glu Ser Pro Gly Val Pro Val Ala Lys Val Val
 85 90 95

Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Arg Gln Arg Ala Ser Arg Arg Val Pro Pro Ala
 100 105 110

Pro Pro Pro Glu Ala Pro Gly Arg Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala
 115 120 125

Gly Glu Ala Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Phe Pro Pro His Gly Asp Thr
 130 135 140

Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Thr Asp Asn Gly Phe Thr Pro
 145 150 155 160

Lys Cys Glu Ile Val Gly Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala
 165 170 175

Ser Thr Lys Gln Cys Gln Glu Ile Ala Asn Val Val Cys Leu His
 180 185 190

Gln Ala Gly Ser Leu Met Pro Lys Ala Val Pro Arg His Cys Gln Leu
 195 200 205

Thr Gly Lys Met Ser Pro Gly Ile Gln Trp Asp Glu Ser Gln Ala Gln
 210 215 220

Gln Pro Met Asp Gly Pro Pro Val Arg Ile Ala Tyr Met Leu Val Val
 225 230 235 240

His Gly Arg Ala Ile Arg Gln Leu Lys Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Tyr
 245 250 255

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His Glu Gln His Phe Phe Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asp Tyr
 260 265 270

Leu His Arg Glu Val Val Glu Leu Ala Gln Gly Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg
 275 280 285

Val Thr Pro Trp Arg Met Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Met Tyr Leu Arg Ser Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly Trp
 305 310 315 320

Ala Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser Ala Thr Asp Tyr Pro Thr Arg
 325 330 335

Thr Asn Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Ser Lys Asn Arg Asp Lys Asn
 340 345 350

Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly Arg Asp Asn Ser Arg Phe Ile Lys Lys Gln
 355 360 365

Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe His Glu Cys Asp Ser His Met Trp Arg Leu
 370 375 380

Gly Glu Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala Gly Ile Val Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp
 385 390 395 400

Trp Phe Val Leu Thr Arg Ser Phe Val Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr Thr Asp
 405 410 415

Asp Pro Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Phe Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Leu Leu
 420 425 430

Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Leu Ala Cys
 435 440 445

Glu Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg Val Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys
 450 455 460

Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys
 465 470 475 480

Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Val
 485 490 495

Ser Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ser Thr Val Asn Gln
 500 505 510

Glu Val Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Phe His Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Pro Pro
 515 520 525

Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Lys Ala Tyr Trp Glu Asn Thr Tyr Asp Ala Ala
 530 535 540

Asp Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala
 545 550 555 560

Phe Ala Arg Leu Ser Leu His His Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Met
 565 570 575

Gly Thr Pro Leu Cys Arg Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Val
 580 585 590

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His Leu Tyr Phe Tyr Asp Asp His Phe Gln Gly Tyr Leu Val Thr Gln
 595 600 605

Ala Val Gln Pro Ser Ala Gln Gly Pro Ala Glu Thr Leu Glu Met Trp
 610 615 620

Leu Met Pro Gln Gly Ser Leu Lys Leu Leu Gly Arg Ser Asp Gln Ala
 625 630 635 640

Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Gly Thr Asp Trp Asp Pro Lys Glu
 645 650 655

Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Glu Pro
 660 665 670

Val Ala Val Gln Arg Trp Ala Arg Gly Pro Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Val
 675 680 685

Val Trp Ile Asp Pro Thr Tyr Val Val Ala Thr Ser Tyr Asp Ile Thr
 690 695 700

Val Asp Thr Glu Thr Glu Val Thr Gln Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Ser Arg
 705 710 715 720

Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Pro Trp Thr Val Arg Leu Leu Gln Phe Trp Glu
 725 730 735

Pro Leu Gly Glu Thr Arg Phe Leu Val Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Asn Arg
 740 745 750

Lys Leu Pro Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp Ala Ser Trp Leu His Ala Gly Pro
 755 760 765

Pro His Asn Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Ile
 770 775 780

Leu Asn Leu Pro Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Ala Gln Arg His
 785 790 795 800

Thr Gln Leu Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Trp Thr Asp Arg Glu Leu
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Ser Ser Phe Trp Ser Val Ala Gly Leu Cys Ala Ile Gly Pro Ser Pro
 820 825 830

Cys Pro Ser Leu Glu Pro Cys Arg Leu Thr Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser
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Pro Asp Pro Lys Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Val Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Leu
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Arg
 865

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Tyr Phe Ser His Arg Pro Lys Glu Lys Val Arg Thr Asp Ser Asn Asn	
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 gag aac tca gtc ccc aag gac ttt gag aat gtg gac aac agc aac ttc	96
Glu Asn Ser Val Pro Lys Asp Phe Glu Asn Val Asp Asn Ser Asn Phe	
20 25 30	
 gca ccc agg actcaa aag cag aac cag cca gag ttg gca aag aag	144
Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln Lys Gln Lys His Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Lys Lys	
35 40 45	
 ccc ctc agc agg cag aaa gag cgt ttg cag aga aag ctg ggc gcc cag	192
Pro Leu Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Arg Leu Gln Arg Lys Leu Gly Ala Gln	
50 55 60	
 gac aaa gga cag ggg cag tca gtc cta gga aaa ggc ccc aag gag gtg	240
Asp Lys Gly Gln Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Pro Lys Glu Val	
65 70 75 80	
 ctg cct cct cgg gaa aaa gcc cca ggc aac agt agc caa ggg aag gat	288
Leu Pro Pro Arg Glu Lys Ala Pro Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Gly Lys Asp	
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 ctc tca aga cac agc cat agc agg aag agt ggt ggc ggt ggg tcc ccg	336
Leu Ser Arg His Ser His Arg Lys Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro	
100 105 110	
 gaa act aag tct gac cag gtc ccc aag tgt gac atc tct ggc aag gag	384
Glu Thr Lys Ser Asp Gln Val Pro Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser Gly Lys Glu	
115 120 125	
 gcc atc tca gcg ctg acc cgc gct aag tcc aag cac tgt cgc cag gag	432
Ala Ile Ser Ala Leu Thr Arg Ala Lys Ser Lys His Cys Arg Gln Glu	
130 135 140	
 att gca gaa acc tac tgt cgc cac aag ctg ggg ctg ctg atg cca gag	480
Ile Ala Glu Thr Tyr Cys Arg His Lys Leu Gly Leu Leu Met Pro Glu	
145 150 155 160	
 aag gtg gct cga ttc tgt ccc ctg gaa ggc aaa gcc aac aag aat gtc	528
Lys Val Ala Arg Phe Cys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Ala Asn Lys Asn Val	
165 170 175	
 cag tgg gat gag gat gct gtt gag tac atg ccc ccc aac cca gtc aga	576
Gln Trp Asp Glu Asp Ala Val Glu Tyr Met Pro Pro Asn Pro Val Arg	
180 185 190	
 atc gcc ttt gtc ctg gtg gtc cat ggc cgt gcc tct cga cag ctg cag	624
Ile Ala Phe Val Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg Gln Leu Gln	
195 200 205	
 cgc atg ttt aag gcc atc tac cac aaa gac cat ttc tac tat atc cat	672
Arg Met Phe Lys Ala Ile Tyr His Lys Asp His Phe Tyr Tyr Ile His	
210 215 220	
 gtg gat aag cgt tcc aat tac ctg cat cgg caa gtg ctc cag ttc tcc	720
Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu His Arg Gln Val Leu Gln Phe Ser	
225 230 235 240	
 agg cag tac gac aac gtc cga gtc act tcc tgg agg atg gcc acc att	768
Arg Gln Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg Val Thr Ser Trp Arg Met Ala Thr Ile	
245 250 255	

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tgg ggc gga gcc agc ctc ctg tcc act tac ctg cag agc atg cg	gat	816
Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gln Ser Met Arg Asp		
260	265	270
cta ctg gag atg act gac tgg ccc tgg gac ttc ttc atc aac ctg agt		864
Leu Leu Glu Met Thr Asp Trp Pro Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser		
275	280	285
gcg gct gac tac ccc atc agg aca aat gac cag ctc gta gca ttt ctt		912
Ala Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ile Arg Thr Asn Asp Gln Leu Val Ala Phe Leu		
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tcc aga tac cga gat atg aat ttc ctg aag tca cat ggt cgg gac aat		960
Ser Arg Tyr Arg Asp Met Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly Arg Asp Asn		
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gca agg ttc atc cgg aag cag gac ctg gac cgt ctc ctg gag tgt		1008
Ala Arg Phe Ile Arg Lys Gln Asp Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe Leu Glu Cys		
325	330	335
gat aca cac atg tgg cgc ctg ggg gac cgg cga atc cca gag ggc att		1056
Asp Thr His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Arg Ile Pro Glu Gly Ile		
340	345	350
gct gta gat ggc ggc tct gat tgg ttc ctg cta aac cgg aag ttt gta		1104
Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg Lys Phe Val		
355	360	365
gag tat gtg gca ttc tcc aca gat gac ctg gtg acc aag atg aag cag		1152
Glu Tyr Val Ala Phe Ser Thr Asp Asp Leu Val Thr Lys Met Lys Gln		
370	375	380
ttc tac tct tat acc ctc ctc cct got gag tcc ttt ttc cac acg gtc		1200
Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val		
385	390	395
395		400
ctg gag aac agc ccc cac tgt gac acc atg gtg gat aac aac ctg cgc		1248
Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro His Cys Asp Thr Met Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg		
405	410	415
atc acc aat tgg aac cgc aag ctg ggc tgc aag tgc cag tac aag cat		1296
Ile Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His		
420	425	430
att gtg gac tgg tgt ggc tgc tct ccc aat gac ttc aag cct cag gac		1344
Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp		
435	440	445
ttc cat cgc ttc cag cag acg gcc cgg ccc acc ttc ttt gcc cga aag		1392
Phe His Arg Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys		
450	455	460
ttc gaa gcc ata gtg aac cag gaa atc att ggg cag ttg gac tct tac		1440
Phe Glu Ala Ile Val Asn Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu Asp Ser Tyr		
465	470	475
475		480
ctg tat ggc aac tat cct gcg ggc acc ccg ggc ctc cgc tct tac tgg		1488
Leu Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg Ser Tyr Trp		
485	490	495
gag aat gtc tat gac gaa cca gat ggc atc cag agc ctc agc gat gtg		1536
Glu Asn Val Tyr Asp Glu Pro Asp Gly Ile Gln Ser Leu Ser Asp Val		
500	505	510

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gca ctc acc atg tat cat tcc ttc atc cgc ctg ggt ctt cga agg gct Ala Leu Thr Met Tyr His Ser Phe Ile Arg Leu Gly Leu Arg Arg Ala 515 520 525	1584
gag tca tcg cta cac acg gat ggg gag aac agc tgc agg tac tat cca Glu Ser Ser Leu His Thr Asp Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Arg Tyr Tyr Pro 530 535 540	1632
atg ggc cac cca gcg tct gtc cac ctc tac ttc ctg gct gac cga ttc Met Gly His Pro Ala Ser Val His Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ala Asp Arg Phe 545 550 555 560	1680
cag ggc ttt ctg atc aag cac cat gtg acc aac ctt gct gtg agc aaa Gln Gly Phe Leu Ile Lys His His Val Thr Asn Leu Ala Val Ser Lys 565 570 575	1728
ctg gag aca ctg gag aca tgg atg atg cca aag aaa gtc ttc aag gtc Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Thr Trp Met Met Pro Lys Lys Val Phe Lys Val 580 585 590	1776
gca agt ccc ccc agt gac ttt ggg agg ctt cag ttt tct gag gtt ggc Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Gly 595 600 605	1824
act gac tgg gat gcc aag gag aga cta ttc cgg aac ttt ggt ggt ctt Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly Gly Leu 610 615 620	1872
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ccc aat gtg acc gtg act gtt att tgg gtg gat cct gtc aat gtc atc Pro Asn Val Thr Val Thr Val Ile Trp Val Asp Pro Val Asn Val Ile 645 650 655	1968
gca gcc acc tat gat atc ctg atc gag tcc act gcg gaa ttc aca cac Ala Ala Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ile Glu Ser Thr Ala Glu Phe Thr His 660 665 670	2016
tac aaa ccc cct ttg aat ctg cct ctg agg cct ggt gtc tgg aca gtg Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Trp Thr Val 675 680 685	2064
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ttc cag agc cta aac cca gtc ctc agc ctg cac atc aat cct gcc caa Phe Gln Ser Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Leu His Ile Asn Pro Ala Gln 740 745 750	2256
gtg gag cag gcc cgg aag aac gca gcc ttc act ggg aca gca cta gaa Val Glu Gln Ala Arg Lys Asn Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Thr Ala Leu Glu 755 760 765	2304

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gcc tgg ctg gtg ggt ggg act tgg act gcc atg gac gtc tgt gcc aca  2352
Ala Trp Leu Val Gly Gly Thr Trp Thr Ala Met Asp Val Cys Ala Thr
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ggc ccc act gcc tgc cca gtc atg caa acc tgc agc caa aca gcc tgg  2400
Gly Pro Thr Ala Cys Pro Val Met Gln Thr Cys Ser Gln Thr Ala Trp
785          790          795          800

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gat ggt cgg ctc agg 2463
Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg
820

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Pro Leu Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Arg Leu Gln Arg Lys Leu Gly Ala Gln
50 55 60

Asp Lys Gly Gln Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Pro Lys Glu Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Pro Pro Arg Glu Lys Ala Pro Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Gly Lys Asp
85 90 95

Leu Ser Arg His Ser His Ser Arg Lys Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro
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Glu Thr Lys Ser Asp Gln Val Pro Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser Gly Lys Glu
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Ala Ile Ser Ala Leu Thr Arg Ala Lys Ser Lys His Cys Arg Gln Glu
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Ile Ala Glu Thr Tyr Cys Arg His Lys Leu Gly Leu Leu Met Pro Glu
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Lys Val Ala Arg Phe Cys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Ala Asn Lys Asn Val
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Gln Trp Asp Glu Asp Ala Val Glu Tyr Met Pro Pro Asn Pro Val Arg
180 185 190

Ile Ala Phe Val Leu Val Val His Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg Gln Leu Gln
195 200 205

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Arg Met Phe Lys Ala Ile Tyr His Lys Asp His Phe Tyr Tyr Ile His
210 215 220

Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu His Arg Gln Val Leu Gln Phe Ser
225 230 235 240

Arg Gln Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg Val Thr Ser Trp Arg Met Ala Thr Ile
245 250 255

Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gln Ser Met Arg Asp
260 265 270

Leu Leu Glu Met Thr Asp Trp Pro Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser
275 280 285

Ala Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ile Arg Thr Asn Asp Gln Leu Val Ala Phe Leu
290 295 300

Ser Arg Tyr Arg Asp Met Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly Arg Asp Asn
305 310 315 320

Ala Arg Phe Ile Arg Lys Gln Asp Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe Leu Glu Cys
325 330 335

Asp Thr His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Arg Ile Pro Glu Gly Ile
340 345 350

Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg Lys Phe Val
355 360 365

Glu Tyr Val Ala Phe Ser Thr Asp Asp Leu Val Thr Lys Met Lys Gln
370 375 380

Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val
385 390 395 400

Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro His Cys Asp Thr Met Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg
405 410 415

Ile Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His
420 425 430

Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp
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Phe His Arg Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys
450 455 460

Phe Glu Ala Ile Val Asn Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu Asp Ser Tyr
465 470 475 480

Leu Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg Ser Tyr Trp
485 490 495

Glu Asn Val Tyr Asp Glu Pro Asp Gly Ile Gln Ser Leu Ser Asp Val
500 505 510

Ala Leu Thr Met Tyr His Ser Phe Ile Arg Leu Gly Leu Arg Arg Ala
515 520 525

Glu Ser Ser Leu His Thr Asp Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Arg Tyr Tyr Pro
530 535 540

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Met Gly His Pro Ala Ser Val His Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ala Asp Arg Phe
 545 550 555 560

Gln Gly Phe Leu Ile Lys His His Val Thr Asn Leu Ala Val Ser Lys
 565 570 575

Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Thr Trp Met Met Pro Lys Lys Val Phe Lys Val
 580 585 590

Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg Leu Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Gly
 595 600 605

Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly Gly Leu
 610 615 620

Leu Gly Pro Met Asp Glu Pro Val Gly Met Gln Lys Trp Gly Lys Gly
 625 630 635 640

Pro Asn Val Thr Val Thr Val Ile Trp Val Asp Pro Val Asn Val Ile
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Ala Ala Thr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ile Glu Ser Thr Ala Glu Phe Thr His
 660 665 670

Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Trp Thr Val
 675 680 685

Lys Ile Leu His His Trp Val Pro Val Ala Glu Thr Lys Phe Leu Val
 690 695 700

Ala Pro Leu Thr Phe Ser Asn Lys Gln Pro Ile Lys Pro Glu Glu Ala
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Leu Lys Leu His Asn Gly Pro Pro Arg Ser Ala Tyr Met Glu Gln Ser
 725 730 735

Phe Gln Ser Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Leu His Ile Asn Pro Ala Gln
 740 745 750

Val Glu Gln Ala Arg Lys Asn Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Thr Ala Leu Glu
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atc	g	c	a	c	g	ctg	154
Ile	A	l	S	A	R	V	
20	25					30	
agc	t	c	a	g	g	ctg	202
Ser	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Asp	
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aga	a	a	c	g	g	c	250
Arg	Lys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Asp	
50	55					65	
agc	t	c	a	g	g	ctg	298
Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ser	
70	75					80	
cgg	g	g	c	g	g	gtt	346
Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	
85	90					95	
gca	g	t	a	cc	acc	agt	394
Ala	V	l	A	S	R	E	
100	105					110	
cct	c	c	a	g	g	gtt	442
Pro	P	ro	G	l	u	A	
115	120					125	
gaa	g	c	t	g	a	ttt	490
Glu	A	l	E	I	A	G	
130	135					140	
agt	g	t	g	g	gtt	538	
Ser	V	l	G	l	u	A	
150	155					160	
tgt	g	a	t	g	g	ttt	586
Cys	G	l	u	I	E	G	
165	170					175	
acc	a	a	c	t	g	ttt	634
Thr	L	y	H	C	S	G	
180	185					190	
gct	g	g	a	c	t	ttt	682
Ala	G	l	A	S	M	P	
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ggc	a	a	c	t	g	ttt	730
Gly	L	y	H	C	S	P	
210	215					220	
cct	g	t	g	g	c	ttt	778
Pro	V	S	G	P	L	E	
230	235					240	

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ggc cgt gct gtg cgc cag ctg aag cgt ctt ctg aag gcc gtc tac cac Gly Arg Ala Val Arg Gln Leu Lys Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Tyr His 245 250 255	826
gag gag cac ttc ttt tat att cat gtg gac aag cgt tcc aac tac ctg Glu Glu His Phe Phe Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr Leu 260 265 270	874
tac cgg gag gtg gta gag ctg gcc cag cac tac gac aat gta cgg gta Tyr Arg Glu Val Val Glu Leu Ala Gln His Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg Val 275 280 285	922
aca cct tgg cgc atg gtc acc atc tgg ggt ggg gct agc ctt ctg agg Thr Pro Trp Arg Met Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Arg 290 295 300 305	970
atg tac ctg cgg agc atg aag gac ctt ctg gag act cct ggc tgg acc Met Tyr Leu Arg Ser Met Lys Asp Ile Leu Glu Thr Pro Gly Trp Thr 310 315 320	1018
tgg gac ttc ttc atc aac ctg agc gct act gac tat cca acc agg acg Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser Ala Thr Asp Tyr Pro Thr Arg Thr 325 330 335	1066
aat gag gag ctg gta gcg ttc tta tcc aag aac cgg gac aag aat ttc Asn Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Ser Lys Asn Arg Asp Lys Asn Phe 340 345 350	1114
ctc aag tca cac ggg cga gac aat tcc agg ttc atc aag aaa caa ggc Leu Lys Ser His Gly Arg Asp Asn Ser Arg Phe Ile Lys Lys Gln Gly 355 360 365	1162
ctg gac cgg ctt ttc cat gag tgt gat tcc cac atg tgg cgc ctg ggt Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe His Glu Cys Asp Ser His Met Trp Arg Leu Gly 370 375 380 385	1210
gaa cgg cag atc ccg gca ggc atc gtg gtg gat ggt ggc tct gac tgg Glu Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala Gly Ile Val Val Asp Gly Gly Ser Asp Trp 390 395 400	1258
ttc gtg ctg aca cgc agc ttt gtg gaa tat gtg gtg tat aca gag gat Phe Val Leu Thr Arg Ser Phe Val Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr Thr Glu Asp 405 410 415	1306
cct ctg gtg gcc cag ctt cgc cag ttc tat aca tac aca ttg ctt cca Pro Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Phe Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Leu Leu Pro 420 425 430	1354
gcc gag tcc ttc ttc cac aca gtg ctg gag aac agc cca gcc tgt gag Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro Ala Cys Glu 435 440 445	1402
agc cta gtg gac aac aac ctg cgg gtt acc aac tgg aac cgg aag ctg Ser Leu Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg Val Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys Leu 450 455 460 465	1450
ggc tgc aag tgc cag tac aag cac atc gtg gac tgg tgt ggc tgc tcc Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys Ser 470 475 480	1498
ccc aac gac ttc aag cca cag gac ttc ctg cgg ctt cag caa gtc tcc Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Val Ser 485 490 495	1546

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aga ccc acc ttc ttt gcc cg ^g aag ttt gag tcg act gtg aac cag gaa Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ser Thr Val Asn Gln Glu 500 505 510	1594
gtc ctg gaa att ttg gac ttc cac ctg tat ggc agc tac cca ccc ggc Val Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Phe His Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Pro Pro Gly 515 520 525	1642
acc cca gcc ctc aag gcc tac tgg gag aac atc tac gac atg gcc gat Thr Pro Ala Leu Lys Ala Tyr Trp Glu Asn Ile Tyr Asp Met Ala Asp 530 535 540 545	1690
ggc cct agt gga ctc agc gat gtc cta ctc act gct tac aca gcc ttt Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Phe 550 555 560	1738
gcc cgt atc agt ctg cgt cat gct gcc act gtt tcc cca ctg gcc act Ala Arg Ile Ser Leu Arg His Ala Ala Thr Val Ser Pro Leu Ala Thr 565 570 575	1786
gca gtc tgc agg ttt gag ccc agg ggg ttg ccg tcc agc gtg cac ctg Ala Val Cys Arg Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Val His Leu 580 585 590	1834
tat ttc tat gac gac cat ttc cag ggc tac ctg gtg acg cag gca gtg Tyr Phe Tyr Asp Asp His Phe Gln Gly Tyr Leu Val Thr Gln Ala Val 595 600 605	1882
cag ccc tca gcc cag ggg cca gca gag aca ctt gag atg tgg ctg atg Gln Pro Ser Ala Gln Gly Pro Ala Glu Thr Leu Glu Met Trp Leu Met 610 615 620 625	1930
ccc cag agg ttg ctg aag ccg ttg ggg cac agt gac cag gcc agc ccg Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Pro Leu Gly His Ser Asp Gln Ala Ser Arg 630 635 640	1978
ctc cag agt ctg gag gtt ggc act gag tgg gac ccc aaa gaa cgt ctc Leu Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Gly Thr Glu Trp Asp Pro Lys Glu Arg Leu 645 650 655	2026
ttc cgg aac ttt ggg ggc ctg ttg gga cca ctg gat gaa cct gtg gcc Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Glu Pro Val Ala 660 665 670	2074
atg cag cgc tgg gcc ccg ggc ccc aac ctc aca gcc act gtg gtc tgg Met Gln Arg Trp Ala Arg Gly Pro Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Val Val Trp 675 680 685	2122
att gac ccc acc tat gtt gtg gcc aca tcc tat gac atc acg gta gat Ile Asp Pro Thr Tyr Val Val Ala Thr Ser Tyr Asp Ile Thr Val Asp 690 695 700 705	2170
gcg gac act gaa gtc acg cag tac aag ccc cca ctg agc ctg cca ctg Ala Asp Thr Glu Val Thr Gln Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu 710 715 720	2218
cg ^g cca gga gcc tgg act gtt cga ttg ctt cag ttc tgg gag ccc ctg Arg Pro Gly Ala Trp Thr Val Arg Leu Leu Gln Phe Trp Glu Pro Leu 725 730 735	2266
ggt gag acc cgc ttc ctc gtg ctg cca ttg acc ttc aac cac aaa cta Gly Glu Thr Arg Phe Leu Val Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Asn His Lys Leu 740 745 750	2314

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cct ctc agg aaa gat gat gcc agc tgg ctg cat gcg gga cca ccc cac Pro Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp Ala Ser Trp Leu His Ala Gly Pro Pro His 755 760 765	2362
aac gaa tac atg gaa cag agt ttc cag gga cta agt ggc atc ctg aat Asn Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Ile Leu Asn 770 775 780 785	2410
ctg cct cag cca gag gcc gtg gag gag gct gcc cgg cgAAC aca gag Leu Pro Gln Pro Glu Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg His Thr Glu 790 795 800	2458
ctc aca ggt cct gca ctt gag gcc tgg aca gat ggg gaa ctg agc agt Leu Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Trp Thr Asp Gly Glu Leu Ser Ser 805 810 815	2506
ttc tgg tct gtt gca gga ttg tgt gcc ata ggg cct tct tct tgt ccc Phe Trp Ser Val Ala Gly Leu Cys Ala Ile Gly Pro Ser Ser Cys Pro 820 825 830	2554
tcc ctg gag ctc tgc aga ctg acc agc tgg agc tct ctg tct cct gac Ser Leu Glu Leu Cys Arg Leu Thr Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Asp 835 840 845	2602
ccc aag tca gag ctg ggg cct gtc aaa gct gac gga cga ctc agg tag Pro Lys Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Val Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg 850 855 860 865	2650
caggacccca gccagcacaa cccggaggag ccggggatt gcaccttaca gacaatggag 2710 ggacgtctct cctctggtag ccagggagcc ctagaacagt ggtggggctg tctgtctgtc 2770 aggctttcct aggaaatgga cgacatcagg ccctgctgag atccatgaag tttccccact 2830 ggaggagggc gccccactgg cagcacag 2858	

<210> 8
<211> 864
<212> PRT
<213> Rat coronavirus

<400> 8			
Met Val Ala Ser Ala Arg Val Gln Lys Leu Val Arg Arg Tyr Lys Leu 1 5 10 15			
Ala Ile Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Val 20 25 30			
Trp Ser Phe Ser Gly Leu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Gly Glu Lys Gly Arg 35 40 45			
Gln Arg Lys Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Lys Asp Thr 50 55 60			
Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Arg Arg Gly Ser Ala Gly Arg Arg His Gly Arg 65 70 75 80			
Trp Arg Gly Arg Ala Glu Ser Pro Gly Val Pro Val Ala Lys Val Val 85 90 95			
Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Arg Gln Arg Ala Ser Arg Arg Val Pro Pro Ala 100 105 110			
Pro Pro Pro Glu Ala Pro Gly Arg Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala 115 120 125			

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Gly Glu Ala Leu Ile Gly Ala Ala Gly Phe Pro Gln His Gly Asp Thr
130 135 140

Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Thr Asp Asn Ser Phe Thr Pro
145 150 155 160

Lys Cys Glu Ile Val Gly Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala
165 170 175

Ser Thr Lys His Cys Gln Gln Glu Ile Ala Asn Val Val Cys Leu His
180 185 190

Gln Ala Gly Asn Leu Met Pro Lys Ser Val Pro Arg His Cys Gln Leu
195 200 205

Ala Gly Lys Val Ser Pro Gly Ile Gln Trp Glu Glu Val Arg Ala Gln
210 215 220

Gln Pro Val Ser Gly Pro Leu Val Arg Ile Ala Tyr Met Leu Val Val
225 230 235 240

His Gly Arg Ala Val Arg Gln Leu Lys Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Tyr
245 250 255

His Glu Glu His Phe Phe Tyr Ile His Val Asp Lys Arg Ser Asn Tyr
260 265 270

Leu Tyr Arg Glu Val Val Glu Leu Ala Gln His Tyr Asp Asn Val Arg
275 280 285

Val Thr Pro Trp Arg Met Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu
290 295 300

Arg Met Tyr Leu Arg Ser Met Lys Asp Leu Leu Glu Thr Pro Gly Trp
305 310 315 320

Thr Trp Asp Phe Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser Ala Thr Asp Tyr Pro Thr Arg
325 330 335

Thr Asn Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Ser Lys Asn Arg Asp Lys Asn
340 345 350

Phe Leu Lys Ser His Gly Arg Asp Asn Ser Arg Phe Ile Lys Lys Gln
355 360 365

Gly Leu Asp Arg Leu Phe His Glu Cys Asp Ser His Met Trp Arg Leu
370 375 380

Gly Glu Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala Gly Ile Val Val Asp Gly Ser Asp
385 390 395 400

Trp Phe Val Leu Thr Arg Ser Phe Val Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr Thr Glu
405 410 415

Asp Pro Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Phe Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Leu Leu
420 425 430

Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Phe His Thr Val Leu Glu Asn Ser Pro Ala Cys
435 440 445

Glu Ser Leu Val Asp Asn Asn Leu Arg Val Thr Asn Trp Asn Arg Lys
450 455 460

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Leu Gly Cys Lys Cys Gln Tyr Lys His Ile Val Asp Trp Cys Gly Cys
 465 470 475 480

Ser Pro Asn Asp Phe Lys Pro Gln Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Val
 485 490 495

Ser Arg Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg Lys Phe Glu Ser Thr Val Asn Gln
 500 505 510

Glu Val Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Phe His Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Pro Pro
 515 520 525

Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Lys Ala Tyr Trp Glu Asn Ile Tyr Asp Met Ala
 530 535 540

Asp Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala
 545 550 555 560

Phe Ala Arg Ile Ser Leu Arg His Ala Ala Thr Val Ser Pro Leu Ala
 565 570 575

Thr Ala Val Cys Arg Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Val His
 580 585 590

Leu Tyr Phe Tyr Asp Asp His Phe Gln Gly Tyr Leu Val Thr Gln Ala
 595 600 605

Val Gln Pro Ser Ala Gln Gly Pro Ala Glu Thr Leu Glu Met Trp Leu
 610 615 620

Met Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Pro Leu Gly His Ser Asp Gln Ala Ser
 625 630 635 640

Arg Leu Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Gly Thr Glu Trp Asp Pro Lys Glu Arg
 645 650 655

Leu Phe Arg Asn Phe Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Glu Pro Val
 660 665 670

Ala Met Gln Arg Trp Ala Arg Gly Pro Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Val Val
 675 680 685

Trp Ile Asp Pro Thr Tyr Val Val Ala Thr Ser Tyr Asp Ile Thr Val
 690 695 700

Asp Ala Asp Thr Glu Val Thr Gln Tyr Lys Pro Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro
 705 710 715 720

Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Trp Thr Val Arg Leu Leu Gln Phe Trp Glu Pro
 725 730 735

Leu Gly Glu Thr Arg Phe Leu Val Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Asn His Lys
 740 745 750

Leu Pro Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp Ala Ser Trp Leu His Ala Gly Pro Pro
 755 760 765

His Asn Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Ile Leu
 770 775 780

Asn Leu Pro Gln Pro Glu Ala Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg His Thr
 785 790 795 800

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Glu Leu Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Trp Thr Asp Gly Glu Leu Ser
805 810 815

Ser Phe Trp Ser Val Ala Gly Leu Cys Ala Ile Gly Pro Ser Ser Cys
820 825 830

Pro Ser Leu Glu Leu Cys Arg Leu Thr Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro
835 840 845

Asp Pro Lys Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Val Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Leu Arg
850 855 860

<210> 9

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 9

Cys Ser Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Lys Leu Glu Gln Gln Glu
1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> 10

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 10

Gln Glu Glu Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys
1 5 10

<210> 11

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 11

Ser Glu Asn Glu Gly Ser Gly Met Ala Glu Gln Lys
1 5 10

<210> 12

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 12

Thr Glu Asn Glu Gly Ser Gly Leu Thr Asn Ile Lys
1 5 10

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<210> 13
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 13
gtgggtatgc agaagtgggg gaaggac

28

<210> 14
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 14
ccctccgcaa tgcctaca

18

<210> 15
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 15
actgaggtca cgcaatacaa

20

<210> 16
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 16
gccgcactca ggttcatgaa gaagt

25

<210> 17
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 17
accaccagga caaaggcgat tctga

25

<210> 18
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 18
agtgcacag tccaggcccc

20

<210> 19
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 19
cacgatctcg cacttggggg

20

<210> 20
<211> 32
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 20
ctattcgatg atgaagatac cccaccaaac cc

32

<210> 21
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 21
ggaagagctg ggtgtggaat

20

<210> 22
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 22
tttcccggtt agatcctgtt

20

<210> 23
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 23
acagacagca acaacgagaa

20

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<210> 24
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 24
aaaggaaaggc agaggaagc

19

<210> 25
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> 25
accgcctccac tgtctgttaag

20

<210> 26
<211> 5
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion
peptide

<400> 26
Glu Leu Gly Ala Lys
1 5

<210> 27
<211> 4
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion
peptide

<400> 27
Glu Leu Leu Lys
1

<210> 28
<211> 6
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion
peptide

<400> 28
Asp Met Asn Phe Leu Lys
1 5

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<210> 29
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 29
Ile Ala Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Gly Arg
1 5 10

<210> 30
<211> 4
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 30
Leu Leu Leu Asp
1

<210> 31
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 31
Asp Phe Glu Asn Val Asp Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Pro Arg
1 5 10

<210> 32
<211> 6
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 32
Pro Thr Phe Phe Ala Arg
1 5

<210> 33
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 33
Leu Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Gly Thr Asp Xaa Asp Ala
1 5 10

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<210> 34

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 34

Glu Leu Gly Ala Val Lys Pro Asp Gly Arg Leu
1 5 10

<210> 35

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 35

Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Lys Leu Glu Gln Gln Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 36

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: digestion peptide

<400> 36

Leu Gly Leu Leu Met Pro Glu Lys
1 5